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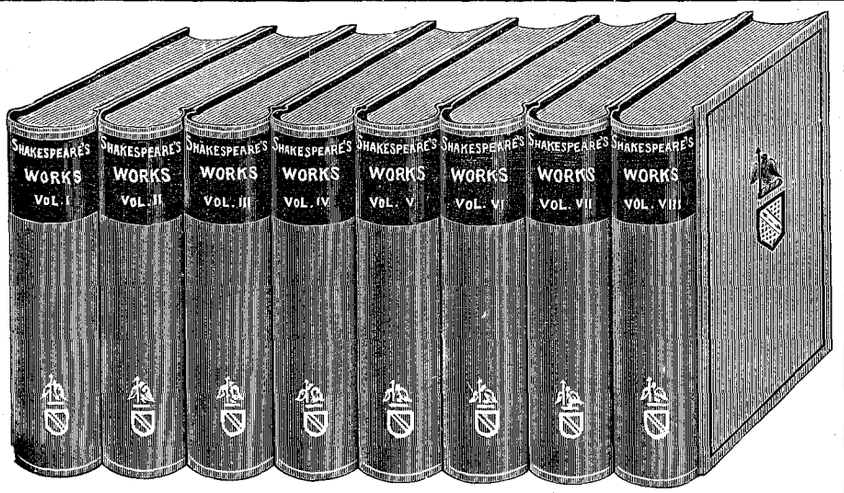
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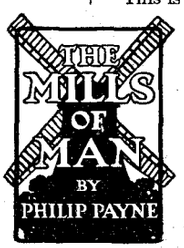

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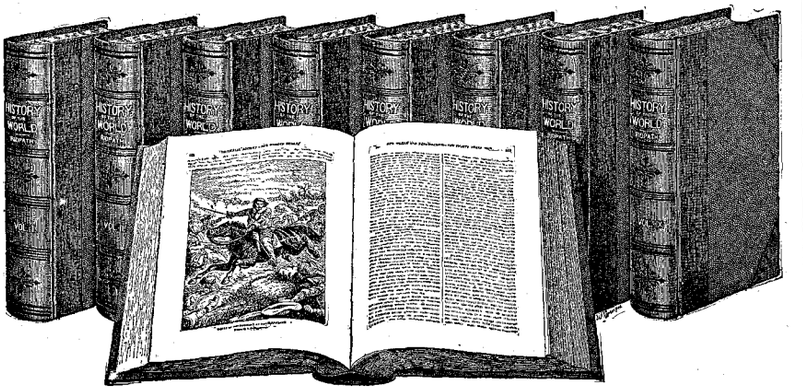

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

LABOR OPPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

THE effort of the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., to stir up opposition to President Roosevelt, on account of his labor rulings, has brought down upon the unionists' heads the denunciation of every newspaper in the country, so far as we have seen, that comments on the case, and has lined up the journals of every political hue in the President's defense. "If those concerned in this wretched business wish to make sure of the nomination and election of President Roosevelt next year by about 3,000,000 majority," says the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.), "they can not do anything better calculated to accomplish their purpose than to carry their threat to boycott him into full execution." The threat referred to is a set of resolutions sent out by the Washington Central Labor Union to 520 other Central Labor Unions throughout the country, embracing a membership of some 2,500,000 unionists, urging them "to petition the President of the United States to modify the order of no discrimination, and order W. A. Miller's dismissal from the government service, to promote the efficiency of that service." (The Miller case was fully discussed in these columns in our issue of September 5.) The most important paragraphs in the resolutions read as follows:

"*Whereas*, The Bookbinders' Union's charges against W. A. Miller prove that he has outrageously violated every moral and, in two instances, criminal law; that he has broken every obligation to his union, and that he was tried and found guilty of flagrant non-unionism; and . . . . . .

"*Whereas*, The President of the United States has seen fit to reinstate W. A. Miller, who is an expelled member of a trades organization, notwithstanding the overwhelming evidence of his moral turpitude, and has also committed himself to the policy of the open shop, as shown by his letters; and

"*Whereas*, The Bookbinders' Union, of Washington, D. C., has conservatively recognized the authority of the President in acceding to W. A. Miller's reinstatement and working with him pending final settlement of the case; and

"*Whereas*, The charges have again been preferred in strict conformity to federal law, and reasonable time has been given W. A. Miller to answer them; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the order of the President can not be regarded in any but an unfriendly light; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That organized labor throughout the country be urged to petition the President of the United States to modify his order of no discrimination, and order W. A. Miller's dismissal from the government service, to promote the efficiency of that service."

The same body has sent the following request to the President:

"The Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., earnestly requests that you modify your orders of July 13 and 14 to the Hon. George B. Cortelyou, in which you say that there shall be no discrimination between union and non-union labor, and do further petition that W. A. Miller, assistant foreman of binding in the Government Printing-Office, be dismissed to promote the efficiency of the service, on charges made by the Bookbinders' Union, which proved his unfitness for the duties of a public servant."

The Chicago Federation of Labor has sent the President a letter of some 9,000 words along the lines suggested; but the Federated Trades Council, of Milwaukee, thinks that the Washington movement looks like a Democratic effort to use the unions to oppose the President, and has decided to have nothing to do with it. The general executive board of the Knights of Labor, which is said to represent about 100,000 unionists, has adopted resolutions declaring that "the President is one of the best friends that organized labor ever had in the White House," and that "the action taken at this time against President Roosevelt is not in the interest of organized labor, but a political move that, if carried out, will disrupt or lower organizations and injure the members." *The Amalgamated Journal* of the Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers declares its belief that "President Roosevelt, as a man, is heart and soul with the labor-union movement," and it defends his action in the present case. "If the civil service laws were broken in this case," it adds, "we are afraid the unionists would be the losers in the end."

The newspapers look upon the action of the Washington union as an effort of union labor to get control of the Government, at least as far as its employment of labor is concerned, and as such it is denounced. Thus the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) says:

"When a walking-delegate undertakes to say who shall work for the Government and who shall not; and when a labor-union undertakes to damn a President for enforcing the regulations enacted by Congress in relation to government employment, it is time for the rest of the people to ascertain whether we are living in a republic or under a government of the unions, by the unions, and for the unions."

The Chicago *Journal* (Ind.) declares:

"There can be only one end to this policy adopted by the Federation of Labor for the unions. It can end only in arousing a deep and lasting indignation all over the country against the unions and their leaders. How serious a matter this is the leaders themselves may not realize, or, if they do realize it, they do not care so long as their own selfish purposes can be advanced. But it is a very serious matter indeed. The unions could go far with public sentiment on their side; but with public sentiment against them, they are doomed."

Says the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.):

"President Roosevelt has given abundant proof of his friendly attitude toward organized labor. All the world knows that he is not an enemy of organized labor, and it is extremely inconsiderate for the Central Labor Union, of Washington, to put him under duress in a matter of official duty. We do not believe its action will be approved by the calmer heads, and the suggestion that if

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he does not yield, organized labor will oppose his reelection, is preposterous. The working people of the United States are not going to determine their choice for President, with all of the issues and interests involved in the election, upon the outcome of this dispute over Miller's job in the bindery. If they do, our institutions are in a shaky condition."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) treats the request of the union for control of government work with undisguised scorn. It remarks:

"Even a wild-eyed Populist would draw the line at this sort of thing. Even Mr. Bryan finds constant inspiration in the text: Equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Even a Middle-of-the-Roader would stop short of asking that he be the sole recipient when government distributions are in order. Organized labor has a legitimate mission in life. It is to compel a recognition of demands founded upon justice and supported by the public sense of what constitutes fair play. But it is a far cry from the fair and the just and the legitimate to a petition that nineteen shall be sacrificed in the interest of one. After that the deluge. After that, let us paraphrase. Let us call it government of the minority, by the minority, for the minority. Incidentally let us tear the Constitution into fragments."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) wonders what would have happened if a body of financiers had made a similar demand upon the President. It says:

"This is the most audacious demand ever made to the head of the Government of the United States. It calls for a violation of the fundamental principle of equality of privilege and opportunity upon which our Government is based. It is inconsistent with the laws and rules adopted for the regulation of the civil service and all public employment. It is such a demand as no organized body of citizens engaged in commerce or finance, or having common interests of any other kind, would dare to address to the President of the United States, or could presume to address to him without bringing upon itself universal condemnation."

The majority of the unionists themselves, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), will stand by the President:

"It will be strange, indeed, if the great mass of our workmen, however devoted to their unions they may be, will not approve rather than condemn the President for his fidelity to the fundamental principle of free government, which treats all citizens as equal before the law. They are too intelligent, too just, too patriotic to antagonize a public servant whose only offense is the maintenance of the law which his oath of office demands he shall invincibly maintain. If Miller were to be now removed, the act would be misunderstood by many thoughtful, law-loving people; they would think and say that the President had yielded his convictions of duty to personal considerations, to fears of threatened opposition. Theodore Roosevelt has never yet showed the rascally quality of cowardice in the face of antagonism; it is improbable he will do so now."

A $100,000,000 COLLAPSE.

THE spectacle of a $100,000,000 "trust" unable to get hay for its horses on credit was seen last week, so a despatch informs us, in Sault Ste. Marie, where the Consolidated Lake Superior Company has gone into liquidation. The liquidation, it appears, resulted from the failure of the directors of this big concern to raise $5,000,000 to pay a loan from the Speyer syndicate. Coming after the failure of the asphalt trust and the shipyard trust, and accompanying the decline in the price of other trust securities, this collapse leads some papers to believe that the era of trust "booms" is closing. "The speculative syndicate on a colossal scale has apparently had its day for the time being," remarks the New York *American*.

Most of the loss, it is said, will fall upon Philadelphia investors. The Philadelphia *Press* moralizes upon the financing of the concern as follows:

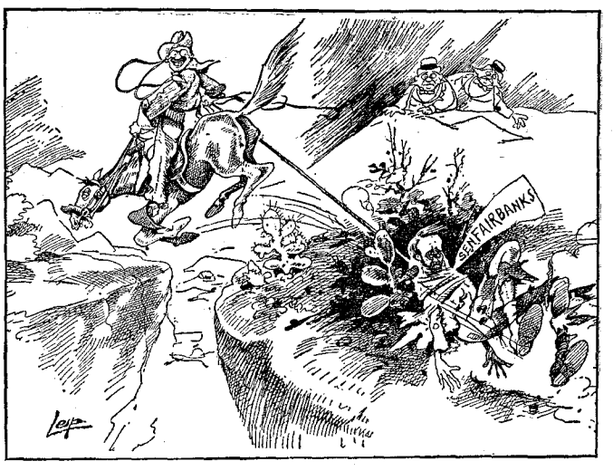
"Here is a corporation which within a year was paying 7 per cent. dividends, and which began two years ago with a capital of $102,000,000, so destitute of liquid assets or working capital that it can not pay a loan of $5,050,000, for which its very existence was pawned. Nothing appears to be left. Great sums are paid for plant and sums as great on contracts for improvement. All vanishes. Those nearest to the management and in the direction are heavy, perhaps the heaviest, losers, and no one is legally responsible.

"But Lake Superior Consolidated, like all the other trusts, was organized under the Connecticut corporation act, which, like that of West Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, and other States, was expressly drawn to relieve all concerned of responsibility. No one was responsible for anything in the prospectus. No one could be held, in the promotion or direction, for any statements, promises, or representations. The sidewalk vendor is more responsible for the razors and the remedies that he sells in the flare of his gasoline lamp than the promoters or directors of an American trust to which millions of dollars flow.

"It is a free game, and a free game by statute law, as free as wildcat banking was before the federal Government stepped in with a statute which made bank directors responsible to the penitentiary as well as to their shareholders and depositors. A moral responsibility remains. In this, as in most such cases, some promoters and directors were deceived, some deceived others, and some simply made a business blunder of the first magnitude.

"But business liabilities are not created by moral responsibilities. They can only be imposed by law. The law in this case and in all these trusts removed all statutory responsibility. In England or in any European country the promoters and directors concerned in

AN INTERESTING LINE-UP.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.



HEAVEN HELP THE "CHECK!"
It is said that the trusts will put up Senator Fairbanks for Vice-President to act as a check on Roosevelt. —Leip in the Detroit *News*.

CARTOON PROPHECIES OF ROUGH RIDING.

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THE BEAR—"Please, sir, may I stay a little while longer?"
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

RUSSIA—"Calm yourself, gentlemen, the evacuation is about to begin."
—Bradford in the Baltimore *Herald*.

PICTURES OF RUSSIA EVACUATING MANCHURIA.

a case like the Lake Superior Consolidated would be pecuniarily and criminally responsible for their representations to investors. They are not here. Every one knew they were not, and through all the long months in which these bubbles were blown *The Press*, at least, was steadily warning investors that no one was responsible for their money. No one could be held.

"Yet the pressure for 'blind-pool' corporations is so strong that Massachusetts has just altered a sound corporation law under which directors are responsible into a wildcat act, under which no one can be held."

The charter obtained from the Connecticut authorities, and referred to in the above editorial, has been examined by the Hartford *Post*, which says of it:

"The charter which the Consolidated Lake Superior Company secured from the Connecticut Legislature authorizes the company to do almost anything under the sun from establishing power canals and making trousers to scooping in other concerns, running railroads, and operating mines. The franchise is almost broad enough to enable the company to take general supervision of the affairs of the United States and Canada, altho the concern is forbidden to do various things in Connecticut which it is authorized to do elsewhere in the wide, wide world. The free-and-easy generosity with which Connecticut grants special privileges is well illustrated in the charter of the befuddled corporation which is now executing all the contortions of a decapitated spring chicken.

"But the capitalization feature of the charter is worth a bit of detailed attention. It provides that the capital stock of the corporation 'may be increased from time to time to such amounts as may be determined by the board of directors, provided such increase shall be approved by two-thirds in interest of the stockholders of the corporation.' All limitations on the capital are lacking. No reasonable relationship between capitalization and assets is insisted on. In most of the omnibus charters which the Connecticut legislature grants to industrial corporations some restrictions are imposed on the volume of capital . . . but no such limitation may be found in the case of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company's charter.

"The Consolidated Lake Superior franchise supplies every temptation and opportunity for wildcat financiering. Facilities for stock-watering are furnished in job lots and assorted sizes. No restrictions on the application of irrigation principles and practises to the shares of the concern are set up. The collapse of the corporation is partly due to the cob-house financiering which the State of Connecticut authorized. We still think and say, as we have long said and thought, that it's time for the State to have a care about granting omnibus and unrestricted charters."

The Detroit *Free Press*, which is familiar with the situation at Sault Ste. Marie, says, in effect, that the scheme was magnificent, but it was not business. To quote:

"The Consolidated Lake Superior Company is perhaps the most extraordinary example of mushroom financiering that the country has seen in recent years. Mr. Clergue went to Sault Ste. Marie to investigate the opportunities for a pulp-mill. He became intoxicated with the prospects that presented themselves to a lively imagination; he intoxicated others, and as a result millions of dollars have been wasted in an attempt to create an industrial universe in little more time than the Almighty, according to Moses, spent in creating the world. Out of this pulp-mill project grew not only pulp-mills, but iron-mines and railroads, and blast-furnaces, and steel-mills, and power-houses, and street-railway lines, and ferry-boats, and pretty nearly every form of industry that could be established in a timber and mineral district.

"The power-house and the railroad illustrate the general plan of constructive financiering. The canal and power-house were projected on a princely scale, and are wholly *sui generis;* but unfortunately, when both were completed, there was nobody to buy power of the company. Apparently this trifling detail had never been considered, and the magnificent plant has remained idle because nobody wished to use it. The railroad, which extends toward the bleak and barren region of Hudson's Bay, is said to have been built regardless of expense. It was a first-class piece of railroad construction—one that would have done credit to the New York Central or Pennsylvania systems; but when it was built there was nobody to use it except the company, and for all its purposes a logging road would have answered as well. It was like building an expensive flour-mill in the Black Hills in the expectation that some day enough wheat would be grown in the crevices of the rocks to make it possible to grind flour there; or like building a saw-mill on the Kansas prairies in the belief that forests would ultimately spring up there and the mill would have timber to manufacture.

"It has cost the stockholders of the company a great many millions to learn that great and varied industries do not spring up fully armed like Athene from the head of Zeus, and they are likely to derive no benefit whatever from the experience. The entire establishment will probably pass into the hands of the bondholders, who will proceed to operate the profitable properties and allow the remainder to lie idle until the normal development of the country warrants a resumption of work. Eventually all the property of the company may be worth what it has cost, and even more; but that possibility does not help the present stockholders, and it buys no bread for the families of the unfortunate men who have suddenly been thrown out of work by the bursting of the bubble."

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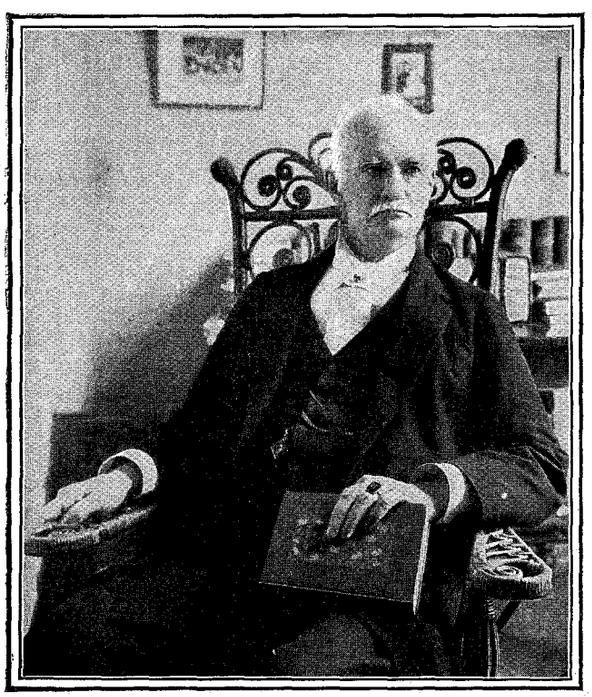
DEMISE OF THE CANAL TREATY.

NO special perturbation has been excited by the failure of the Colombian Congress to ratify the Panama Canal treaty within the time limit, which expired September 22. The newspaper advocates of the Nicaragua route—the New York *Herald* and *The American*, the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and a few other papers—continue to assure the President that the American people are overwhelmingly in favor of the Nicaragua route, and demand that he now abandon Colombia and open negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. These newspapers, however, are in a small minority. And in an equally small minority are the papers that have been advocating the opposite course—American assistance or encouragement of secession and revolution in Panama—and, indeed, all talk of such a course appears to be dying out. The general feeling of the American press seems to be that of if we "stand pat," Colombia will come to terms.

"Personal opposition to President Marroquin" was the cause of the death of the treaty at the hands of the Colombian Congress,



SENATOR MORGAN OF ALABAMA,

Chief advocate of the Nicaragua route. He says in a newspaper interview: "The action at Bogota means the building of a canal by the Nicaragua route. President Roosevelt has no discretionary powers, but it is made mandatory upon him. It turned out exactly as I expected it to do. It is the best thing for this country and the world."

according to a prominent Colombian interviewed in New York by *The Tribune*. And the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says corroboratively:

"The Hay-Herran treaty failed on account of a peculiar condition of affairs at Bogota. President Marroquin, who succeeded to his office as the result of intrigue, is a man without a party. He had few supporters in the Colombian Senate. There is to be a Presidential election in December. There are numerous candidates for the office. Each one of them has his followers, and none of them was willing that Mr. Marroquin should succeed in carrying a canal treaty through, and should get control, on the eve of a Presidential election, of the $10,000,000 that would have been paid by the United States under the Hay-Herran treaty.

"The people of Colombia are now appealing to the United States to wait until after the Presidential election. The Act of Congress directs the President to open negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica if he fails to make an arrangement for the construction of the Panama Canal within 'a reasonable time.' The President is the sole judge of what constitutes 'a reasonable time.' He is to judge whether this limit will have been exceeded if he waits for more favorable political conditions in Panama. All of the indications here now are that he will wait. All of the indications in Colombia point to the conclusion that if he does wait he will be able to secure a treaty that will be acceptable to the United States. If General Rafael Reyes, who is a strong man and who is earnestly in favor of the construction of the Panama Canal by the United States, should be elected President, it is probable that he would be powerful enough to carry through the Colombian Congress a treaty as favorable as that which has recently been rejected by their Senate. There are doubtless other men among the aspirants for the Colombian Presidency who are as strong as General Reyes, and in a Latin-American country a strong man in the Presidential chair usually has little difficulty in controlling the actions of the legislative body. It is unfortunate for the sake of the Hay-Herran treaty that Mr. Marroquin was not a man of this type."

Considerable newspaper comment has been aroused by an editorial in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, charging wholesale corruption and jobbery in connection with the Panama treaty. This paper says:

"The Morgan-Hepburn bill designating the Nicaraguan route, supported by the report of a commission and by ample collateral testimony, had passed the House by an overwhelming majority, and was about to pass the Senate by a two-thirds vote, when M. Eduard Lampré turned up at Washington. The rogues in France who had got possession of the fag-ends of the old De Lesseps scandal and tragedy had first sent over one Hutin to spy out the lay of the land. Hutin talked about $150,000,000. He was only a 'feeler.' Having ascertained that $40,000,000 was about the figure that might be made practicable, $20,000,000 for the thieves in France and $20,000,000 for the thieves in America—Hutin went home and Lampré came. With his arrival upon the stage the scenes began to be shifted. First one newspaper correspondent and then another came out for Panama. First one newspaper and then another came out for Panama. First one alleged expert and then another came out for Panama. Public opinion thus manipulated and supposed to be adjusted, the gray wolves of the Senate began to show the whites of their eyes; then to wag their tails; then cautiously to come out into the open; finally, the Spooner act, setting aside the Morgan-Hepburn bill, and substituting Panama for Nicaragua. But even here, the thieves had a little care for the looks of it; they were not wholly insensible of the finalities, and so—for appearance's sake—they inserted a clause setting forth that if there was any hitch in the ratification of the proposed treaty with Colombia, the President should use his discretion and select a route. In other words, the gray wolves, in selling out to the French jobbers, who had nothing to sell but a few pots and pans and a lawsuit, were careful not to be too conspicuously in the service of the transcontinental railways, equally opposed to each and every canal project.

"Who should foresee that the thieves in Bogota, getting a whiff of the stealage from Washington, would contrive that, before the delivery of the goods, $20,000,000 should come to them? But so it came to pass. Colombia rejected the treaty. The situation provided for in the Spooner act has arrived. The President is face to face with the precise contingency which even the thieves considered necessary to secure their rear and to save their bacon among the people in case there should be too great a row. And what do we see? We see appeals for delay, urgings for a new treaty, plans for a Colombian revolution and the secession of Panama; anything, everything, to make good the $20,000,000 to the thieves in France and the $20,000,000 to the thieves in America, completing the sum agreed upon in the Spooner act. Of course, if these avail, the $20,000,000 for the thieves in Bogota must be made good also, and will be inserted in the next treaty.

"If the President hearkens to the clamor and hesitates, it will not mean that he is personally corrupt, with a share of the stealage coming to him, but it will mean that the power behind the steal is, like the power of Quay in Pennsylvania and Addicks in Delaware, too great for him—his nomination and election ahead—to resist it. . . . .

"Meanwhile, time's up, Mr. President! The Colombian treaty is dead—killed by an overdose of rascality in Bogota. Will you act upon the mandate, unguardedy given you by the Spooner

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act, or will you continue to play politics of the Quay-Addicks brand, until the thieves get their second wind, working the while the scheme of the transcontinental railways for obstructions and delay?"

LOSS OF CUBAN TRADE.

F. STEINHART, the United States consul-general at Havana, has just made an elaborate report which contains interesting information concerning the resources and products of Cuba. The report shows the remarkable progress and prosperity of the little republic during the past year and a half, while, on the other hand, it discloses the fact that the United States has not made any commercial gain in Cuba since the establishment of that republic. The consul-general finds that the importations from the United States into Cuba since 1899 have fallen off considerably, whereas importations from Germany, and from other countries in Europe, show a steady increase. We learn from the report that the imports into Cuba from the United States were only $26,053,395 in 1902, as against $29,181,700 in 1899. Meanwhile the imports into the island from Germany increased from $2,024,000 in 1899 to $3,612,038 in 1902. Spain still does considerable business with Cuba, altho its imports to the island decreased from $11,116,500 in 1899 to $10,105,816 in 1902. There has also been a decrease in the percentage of Cuban exports to this country. In 1899 the United States received 83 per cent. of the exports of Cuba, whereas last year only 76.2 per cent. came here. Mr. Steinhart does not blame the Cubans for this loss of trade to the United States, but he believes that the decrease is due to the refusal of American manufacturers to take advantage of the opportunity presented in Cuba. He says in the report:

"While the demands of the domestic trade in the United States during the present era of prosperity may be responsible for the fact that the manufacturers in the United States overlook the market which Cuba offers, yet this can not be considered as an adequate reason for the loss of trade to the United States.

"Large shipments of hardware, both from England and Germany, are constantly being made to this republic, and inquiry as to the cause for such shipments brings out the fact that many of our manufacturers refuse to devote a portion of their output for export, and Cuban buyers, finding that they are unable to get their orders filled in the United States, naturally turn to the European market.

"If at some time in the near future our home market shall have been supplied and manufacturers are forced to turn to other countries to find an outlet for their productions, difficulty will be experienced in diverting the trade of Cuba from established channels, and the undertaking will be found both expensive and doubtful of success. It is to be hoped that the American manufacturer will anticipate this situation and take prompt steps to remedy the falling-off in trade between the United States and Cuba.

"The establishment of a United States merchants' exchange at Havana is earnestly advised. A suitable place devoted to the exhibition of goods manufactured in the United States would be an inexpensive and most efficient assistance to our manufacturers.

"If pending treaties between the United States and the republic of Cuba are ratified a large influx of capital is expected. Improvements will continue to be made, which naturally carry with them employment for those now unemployed.

"In this connection I desire to refer to the Cuban Railway. The construction of this railway, which was commenced in November, 1900, and finished November 11, 1902, has opened up a territory which includes 70 per cent. of the area of the island. This territory, however, only contains at this time about 38 per cent. of the total Cuban population. Between 6,000 and 7,000 workmen were employed by the railway company during the past two years, and the cost of construction up to date has been $10,500,000. Naturally, considerable additional improvements will have to be made on this railroad, necessitating the outlay of a further large amount of money. Villages and towns will spring up along the line. Virgin soil will be cultivated and a great market for goods manufactured in the United States can be secured if our manufacturers will become interested and take advantage of the opportunities afforded them."

Many of our papers take this opportunity to call upon Congress to act upon some sort of reciprocity treaty so as to pick up this lost trade. "Congress must simply decide whether this country will take full advantage of a fine market lying right at our door, or let it go to other people who would be at a disadvantage in competing with us," declares the Detroit *Tribune;* and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* remarks:

"The glaring trade inequality whereby we buy nearly twice as much as we sell is becoming greater each year. Meanwhile Germany and Spain are increasing their sales, and England is almost holding her own. Cuba's total trade has increased more than $12,000,000 since 1900, showing the vast possibilities of the island's commerce which the failure to pass the reciprocity measure is losing to the United States. Reciprocity with Cuba is getting upon a more mercenary plane than the fulfilment of national pledges or the needs of Cuba. It is now a question of cold business whether this country is to permit its expanding market at its doors to be taken from it."

The Beet Sugar Gazette, which is devoted to the interest of the American sugar industry, and opposes reciprocity, declares that so long as the sugar trust "can control the sugar refining industry of this country it is making a clear profit of about $10 on every ton of sugar imported and refined." Therefore any reduction in the import duties would add to the profit, which "would be an ideally comfortable position for the trust." For this reason the trust "prefers to act in the rôle of the power behind the political throne that wishes to 'help poor Cuba' rather than develop the American beet sugar industry."

It is interesting to note that between May 20, 1902, the date when the republic was established, and December 31, 1902, the revenues of the island amounted to $9,729,448, and the expenditures to $8,102,587. For the six months ending June 30, 1903, the total revenues amounted to $8,197,940, and the expenditures are expected to amount to $5,229,250, leaving an available cash balance on June 30, 1903, of $3,968,690. These figures, it is remarked, may change the opinion of many persons who last year doubted the capacity of the Cubans for self-government.

A TOUCHING APPEAL.

PRESIDENT PALMA—"I should like to borrow $35,000,000 for my very dear friend here, the Cuban Patriot whom you know so well, he having helped you so nobly in the freeing of his Beloved Country. I am sure your knowledge of his true worth will be ample security."

UNCLE SAM—"It is most peculiar, considering his size, that I didn't see anything of him when I was down there."

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

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SEVEN MILLION FILIPINOS.

THOMAS B. REED'S statement that in paying Spain $20,000,000 for the Philippine archipelago the United States obtained the population for "$2 a head" appears to have been an underestimate. Brig.-Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, Superintendent of the Philippine census, has completed the first accurate count ever made of the Filipinos, and finds from a preliminary reckoning that the population numbers 6,976,574, of whom 650,000 are included in the category of "wild tribes." Previous estimates of the population of the islands have been in the nature of guesswork, ranging from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000; but the estimates of this Government have been more nearly accurate. In 1900 the population was given as 6,961,339 and in 1902 the Bureau of Insular Affairs estimated it at 6,975,073.

Our papers show special interest in the facts concerning the proportions of civilized and non-civilized native people. It was common for politicians in the years 1898-1900 to refer to the Filipinos as "savages," an impression that is corrected by the present report. The "Gazetteer of the Philippine Islands," published in 1902, stated that eight of eighty-four tribes may be regarded as civilized; but the figures of the eight tribes foot up to 6,363,000. On the strength of this it is believed that when the revised figures of the "wild tribes" are finally published, they will probably be nearer 600,000 than 650,000.

The census was preliminary to putting into operation the new government provided by the Cooper law, which gives to the natives a partial participation in regulating their local affairs. The Boston *Transcript* comments on the census and its results as follows:

"This census will correct several errors and will compel revision of certain judgments of the islands and the people. Thus it is found that the guesses made, both by the Spaniards and our earlier officials, at the population were too high, Even a year or two ago there were American officials who thought that the enumeration would show the presence of at least 8,000,000 people in the islands. This guess was about 1,000,000 too high, it now appears. Another revision of opinion as to the capabilities of the Filipinos is called for by the revelation that the wild tribes constitute only about ten per cent. of the population. This is a condition favorable to us.

"The civilization of the Philippines is very different from ours; the struggle that has been going on has been largely a collision between two civilizations suddenly brought together by the chances of war; but what degree of advancement the people have attained should make their development easier under our guidance. This guidance should not guide too much or too insistently. A wise administration will not seek to Americanize too rapidly in anything, and should avoid altogether attempting to Americanize certain things. A demonstration of the greater value of an American idea to their well-being ought to be the best way with a people among whom General Sanger has found so many intelligent enumerators.

"General Sanger's experience in directing the Cuban census qualifies him to speak authoritatively of the capabilities of a people as enumerators, and he frankly admits that without the faithful service and cordial cooperation of the Filipinos his work in the Philippines would have been a lamentable failure. Politically, the census may have an important effect on our relations with the Philippines, since it is to be the basis of representation of the local legislature we have promised to establish, somewhat similar to that of Porto Rico."

One paragraph in General Sanger's report pays a high compliment to the capacity of the native helpers in the work, which leads the Boston *Herald* to say that it would seem that "men who, acting on their own responsibility, could acquit themselves so handsomely would be able to conduct an independent government for their own people with reasonable wisdom and discretion."

In view of the above it is of interest to know just what progress the Americans have made with the Filipinos. We are told by the Manila *Cablenews* that our efforts are being rewarded on all sides. To quote:

"With time's advance the American and Filipino races are learning to know each other better; mutual esteem is spreading, and by various manifestations of reciprocal good-will a close attachment is growing. Commercial intercourse is adjusting relative interests, and collisions are few and far between.

"The brown man's struggle for existence has been carried on in the face of innumerable perplexities; internal dissension, deceit, hypocrisy, and treachery—all made his opposition to the sovereignty of Spain hopeless and futile. Whether justified by an impartial appraisal of respective rights, or condoned by the judicious opinion of the disinterested, the tedious conflict with the Don was predestined to defeat, and failure was engraved on every side.

"With the advent of the Americans unconditional independence was hoped for by ambitious leaders; but if the whole Malay population of the Philippines could have been allowed to decide whether they were willing to entrust the reins of government to their own countrymen or to the newcomers, it is certain that they would have determined by a large majority to test the pacific and benevolent attitude of the United States in preference to the medieval theories and gluttonous innovations of self-imposed martyrs.

"Plain in manner, reverencing God, the people are welcoming hopefully our laborious efforts, and attestations of loyalty and gratitude are heard on every side.

"What Spain made no pretense of accomplishing in three centuries the Americans have accomplished in less than three years. The results are not ephemeral. They will endure.

"We are moving on even daily. We are not out of the woods yet, but we are on the edge of the clear."

END OF OUR IRON AND STEEL "BOOM."

"IT is admitted by the most competent authorities," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "that the boom in the iron and steel trade of this country, which began with the early weeks of 1899, has come to an end," and in support of this statement it quotes Mr. James M. Swank, general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, who says the same thing in *The Bulletin* of his association. *The Railway World* (Philadelphia) makes a similar observation, and adds that "it is useless to deny that if past experience accurately foreshadows the result, the outlook for all classes of steel securities is unpromising." This reference to steel securities means, of course, the securities of the United States Steel Corporation, which have been reaching lower and lower levels until the common shares reached 15 last Monday. This corporation, broadly speaking, says *The Railway World*, "is the steel industry of the United States," and "it has been well said that this company is a national institution, and that should it sustain financial disaster, the entire country would suffer along with its stockholders."

Mr. Swank, who avers that the iron-trade boom has ended, goes on to say, in his *Bulletin:*

"It would be chronologically correct to say that it ended with the close of the first half of 1903, when it became evident to all observers that the urgent demand for iron and steel in nearly all forms was slackening and that some iron and steel prices were weakening. These indications of the subsidence of a boom that was then exactly four years and a half old have since been still more noticeable. But it is an error to assume that the end of the boom means an end of prosperity for the iron trade. Consumption still continues at an enormous rate, few works have been closed even temporarily by a lessened demand for their products, and prices are simply being adjusted to more normal conditions. This is the whole story up to the present time. We see no occasion for apprehension about the immediate future. The remainder of this year promises to be a busy period for nearly all our iron and steel manufacturers and for those who furnish their raw materials. Last year we imported over a million tons of iron and steel because our own manufacturers could not, for various reasons, supply the demand, and imports on old orders are still heavier than we like to see them. We are now able to meet our iron and steel wants. In this fact alone there is great encouragement. Our imports of iron and steel should now rapidly decline and our exports should materially increase."

Bradstreet's says of the break in steel stocks:

"The principal reason for the continuance of the downward prog-

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ress of the Steel securities has been, without doubt, the decreased activity of the iron and steel industries, the diminished demands for such products, and the shrinkages in prices. While there is, of course, an exhibition of the tendency usual on the part of the speculative community to exaggerate these matters, it nevertheless involves a recognition of the fact that the boom in the steel industries has come to an end. The natural impulse has been, so far as Wall Street is concerned, to jump at the conclusion that the situation involves an exceedingly severe reduction in the earning power of the constituent companies of the Steel Corporation, and a further natural impulse is to infer that the payment of dividends on the common stock of the concern can not be continued. What are asserted to be more or less authentic intimations from inside sources, to the effect that the current earnings are amply sufficient to justify the regular payments of 1 per cent. each quarter on the common stock, have been forthcoming, but seem to have little effect. In fact, it is said that there will be no official statement of the earnings or orders of the Steel Corporation until the directors meet in the first days of October to consider the figures which give the results for the September quarter, and then, as heretofore announced would be the policy, make them the basis for the determination which is to be reached in relation to the common stock dividends. It is hardly needful to observe that uncertainty in this respect, even tho the probabilities favor the continuance of the dividends, has lent itself admirably to the manipulation which bearish stock-market interests have not been slow to apply to the Steel stocks. Indeed, the movement in its later stages has borne many of the familiar earmarks of a bear raid, notably in the sources of much of the heavy selling of the common stock and in the readiness of the prices to rally after each successive drive, together with the free use made of reports about a possible reduction in the prices for steel billets. . . . . .

"The outcome of the movement in the United States Steel stocks will be looked on narrowly by the public, forming as it does the most important feature of a difficult situation. With an army of stockholders, stated at latest accounts to be 97,000 odd, which the corporation has on its stock ledgers, and the distribution of much of these holdings in small amounts among investors throughout the country, it is given added influence in the general market. It must, of course, strike any observer that the present figures at which the securities of the Steel Corporation sell have practically discounted the worst results which might be apprehended in connection with its dividend policy on its general business."

The Wall Street Journal notes that the downward movement of steel shares is carrying downward with it the faith and hope of investors in trust securities, and it endeavors to reassure them by pointing to the tremendous "community of interests" behind the trust movement. It says:

"The low price of the stocks of United States Steel certainly indicates a very grave doubt on the part of the public as to the endurance and dividend-earning power of the greatest of the trusts. Other large companies are in actual trouble, and on the surface it would seem to be questionable whether the trusts would be able to weather the first storm which they have entered since the trust expansion became the most momentous development of our national progress. But it is not always safe to draw general conclusions from surface indications. It may be reasonable to say that evolution of trusts has, for the time being at least, reached an end; but it does not follow, because of several unfavorable incidents recently, that the entire trust fabric is going to collapse of its own weight under the first touch of trade reaction, such as has shown itself in the iron and steel trade.

"The chief strength of the great trusts lies in the fact that they include in their direction the leading capitalists in every important line of enterprise, so as to present a powerful community of interests. The result, it is fair to infer, is to impart something of that degree of strength belonging to the banks in New York, the least of which has behind it, in large measure, the power of all. Take the United States Steel, for instance. It has in its directory the leaders of the two most powerful spheres of influence in this country. The men in control of this stupendous industrial corporation are also the directing spirits in the greatest chains of banks and the actual powers in the leading systems of railroads. Here we have a combination which it would be impossible to equal in this country. If it fails, it may be said that the principle of combination, on a large scale, must fail. In addition to the inherent strength of this corporation, it has the powerful aid of the leading railroads and the largest banks. It will be well to watch the future developments from this point of view."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WE hope Mayor Low will win; but every time his picture is published there is a setback for reform.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IN writing of egotists, Jerome has only to obey the maxim, "Look into thine own heart and write."—*The New York Mail and Express.*

THE most noticeable thing about the "Gorman movement" is the imposing deliberation with which it passes a given point.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

WITH regard to the worrisome "decline of British trade," it might be said truthfully that America has declined none of it that was available.—*The Baltimore American.*

MYSTERIOUS tremblings of the earth are terrorizing the residents of an Indiana county. Perhaps Booth Tarkington is writing another novel.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE electric-car in Germany which attained a speed of 107 miles an hour was probably running past a group of suburbanites who were waiting on the corner.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

ARE the party spoilsmen to be asked to believe that fourth-class postoffices exist solely for the sordidly utilitarian purpose of handling mail matter?—*The Chicago News.*

FOXY SULTAN.—Instead of having to travel to study the military and naval equipments of other countries, the Sultan has the entire outfit paraded before him now and then.—*The Washington Star.*

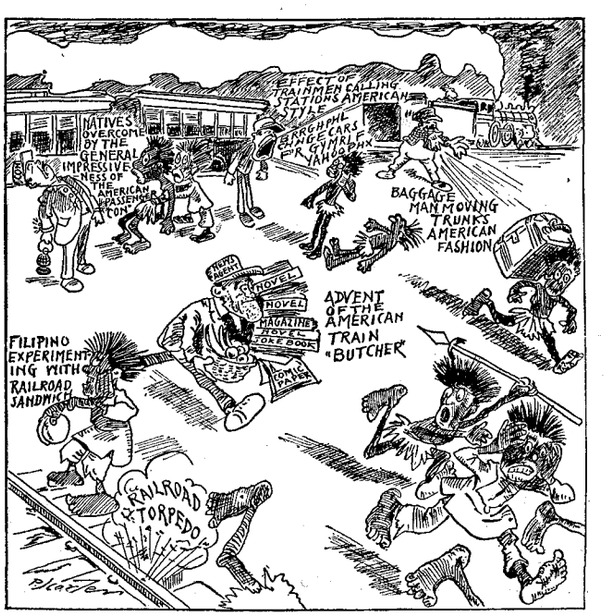
AS a result of assassination rumors, it is said, Servian bonds dropped 1 franc 20 centimes. Must mean that the Grand Holder of the Bundle dropped the Servian bankroll of 1 franc 20 centimes.—*The New York Evening Telegram.*

EDITORIAL AMENITY.—This paper stands for decent argument with our contemporaries, not for discussion leading up to personal attacks. If we give news from court records, certainly it should not be construed as a personal attack.—*The Atlanta Age.*

"Yes," said the candidate, "I'm going out among the farmers to-day—to a pumpkin show or jackass show or something of that sort. Not that I care for pumpkins or jackasses, but I want to show the people that I am one of them."—*The Kansas City Journal.*

SIR THOMAS will leave all of his defeated boats on this side of the ocean. This will be no calamity to the yachts, as they are accustomed to being left. Thus instead of "The Beautiful Three-leaved Shamrock," the song of Sir Thomas may be "The Three Beautifully Left Shamrocks."—*The Baltimore American.*

Once there was an ice trust, and it had a commodity which people were anxious to buy in a very hot summer. So the trust said: "Behold, the people's pockets are ours; let us go through them." But the people said: "Nay, we will get along without ice," and when the winter came the trust's stock was used for wall paper. Bogota papers please copy.—*The New York World.*


EFFECT OF TRAINMEN CALLING STATIONS AMERICAN STYLE
NATIVES OVERCOME BY THE GENERAL IMPRESSIVENESS OF THE AMERICAN PASSENGER TRAIN
BAGGAGE MAN MOVING TRUNKS AMERICAN FASHION
ADVENT OF THE AMERICAN TRAIN "BUTCHER"
FILIPINO EXPERIMENTING WITH RAILROAD SANDWICHES
RAILROAD TORPEDO
NOVEL
MAGAZINE
JOKE BOOK
COMIC PAPER

MORE EFFECTIVE THAN AN ARMY.

Secretary Root is said to favor extensive railroad building in the Philippines. —Carter in the Minneapolis *Times.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

POE'S CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN LITERARY HISTORY.

THE life and work of Edgar Allan Poe have been fruitful subjects of controversy among literary men for over half a century. Poe antagonized all the "literary powers" of his day, and he was in turn antagonized by them. As a recent writer, Mr. Sherwin Cody, has said: "Poe seems to force every one to take sides,—and when sides have been taken, we have Poe on one side and every other literary man of eminence on the other." Mr. Cody continues (in the Chicago *Dial*, September 16):

"All this has been like a wall of ice about any attempt to examine Poe in the only way in which any great author can be fairly examined, namely, with the enthusiasm of a lover who is likewise a thoroughly intelligent and just critic. Poe has had his devoted friends, it is true; but for the most part they have not been endowed with the highest critical ability."

A younger generation, "owning no thraldom to the New England writers," has now come to the front, and among them are a number of keen critical minds. Mr. Cody suggests three leading points of inquiry upon which he thinks they must enter. Taking up, first of all, the question of Poe's literary artistry, he says:

"He had a skill that he had learned by patient study and practise. This is clearly shown by the improvement he made in revising his poems and tales. What a world of difference, for instance, do we find between 'A Pean' of 1831 and 'Lenore' of 1843, tho one is but the developed form of the other! Poe never revised but to improve, and he was an habitual reviser of all his work. Have we not here, then, a conscious literary artist (whose genius none can deny), with methods we might study, with the closest attention, for the critical principles they would reveal?

"Poe's literary history in this respect is interesting. He published his first volume of poems in 1827, the same year and at the same age when Tennyson published his contributions to 'Poems by Two Brothers'; and his volumes of 1829 and 1831 correspond closely with Tennyson's early volumes of about the same dates. Clearly the first two volumes are altogether experimental; but in the third (1831) we find such gems as 'To Helen.' From this time on Poe never attempted a serious poem without making a pronounced artistic success, with the single exception of the dramatic poem 'Politian,' which was a further experiment such as 'Tamerlane' and 'Al Aaraaf' had been. What other great poet, after he had once learned his art, practised it so rigorously? Tennyson may be regarded as almost the only other one."

There have been few hitherto, continues Mr. Cody, to point out Poe's devotion to and permanent interest in the American reading public. "While English and French writers have lamented bitterly that Poe was not born somewhere, anywhere, *not* in America, we find in Poe's own writing not one word of complaint, not one expression of a wish that he had been, or might be, anything but an American." Furthermore:

"His magazine project, to which he devoted himself so strenuously throughout his life,—was not that much more than an ambitious desire to make money? Poe's real passion was to establish a periodical that would educate the American reading public critically to appreciate the best in literature, since he believed that only with such an educated audience could the best works of literary art be produced. No other American writer ever devoted himself so unselfishly and passionately and persistently to so noble an artistic cause. Poe justly accuses Longfellow of literary indolence in 'Hyperion,' a novel totally at variance with the literary principle of unity enunciated by Poe. . . . And he ends his review sadly: 'We are indignant that he [Longfellow], too, has been recreant to the good cause.' Poe was faithful unto death."

Turning, in the third place, to a consideration of the scientific motive in Poe's literary work, Mr. Cody says:

"Such scientific stories as 'Hans Pfaal' and 'The Conversation of Charmion and Eiros' are light; and while they serve their purpose, they are somewhat fanciful. In 'Eureka' Poe made a profoundly serious effort, which has never been properly studied, and indeed has usually been looked on as a curiosity in the literary garret, not unlike the flying-machine of Darius Green.

"In studying this side of Poe's literary history, we must bear in mind, first, that Poe was *not* a scientist, but a literary man, and 'Eureka' he specifically calls a 'prose poem.' When he says it is 'Truth,' he does not mean, as Professor Woodberry supposes he does, that he believes himself a great scientist and metaphysical thinker, but rather that he feels the sublimity of his subject and has studied it with the serious reverence which truth requires. There are various kinds of truth, and the truth Poe aims at is of a literary, not a scientific, character—that is, it is touched with imagination and sentiment. Whether Poe was successful or not in 'Eureka,' he at any rate gives us an ideal of loftiness and immensity as the proper subject-matter of literature, and a hint as to how the plodding investigations of science may be utilized for the most ideal purposes.

"Science has made such immense strides since Poe's day that we can not hold him responsible for any inaccuracies or shortcomings in statements of scientific truths; but the present writer believes that the thoughtful student will find in 'Eureka' the germs of that modern philosophy which has fully reconciled the material and the spiritual, discovering in mind, matter, God, and man an unassailable unity. In any case, the method of thought, the poetic conception, can never be affected by our changing knowledge, for they belong to the permanence, the immortality, of genius."

Finally, "we have not yet exhausted Poe. There has been but little really sympathetic study of him as yet, and, therefore, no real or permanently valuable comprehension of him. Curious circumstances have retarded his vogue. Now that those circumstances have passed away, we may look forward with renewed hope of his finding his true place in our literary history."

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE "ANGLO-SAXON" DRAMA.

ART has not been "commercialized" in Russia. Her critics and writers regard the theater as a temple and forum, and the stage as a mere profit-making enterprise seems to them an anachronism indicative of artistic decadence. In the leading monthly of the advanced thinkers, the *Rousskaya Bogatstvo*, the first of a series of articles on the English (or Anglo-Saxon) drama has appeared, in which the writer analyzes the plays of Pinero and Jones. He rails at Archer for saying that England does not now shrink from comparison with continental Europe in matters dramatic. Jones and Pinero, he says, are the first British dramatists, and they are supposed to have redeemed and elevated the stage. But do their plays reveal anything new, fresh, original, capable of further development? Have they any message for their generation or the coming one? He answers these questions in the negative, at the same time declaring that the Jones-Pinero "serious drama" is a symptom of the time, a key to the understanding of modern capitalistic society.

A detailed examination of Pinero's works leads to the following summary:

"The English critics find in Pinero a whole Golconda of new ideas. But what are these new ideas? I can deduce none but these: 'Nice people are to be met with only in the upper circles.' Pinero never shows us anybody who is not a marquis, lord, aristocrat, and so on. He has a decided weakness for these—it is Mrs. Grundy's worship of title. Again: 'The woman with a past can not make a good wife, no matter how devoted, sincere, refined, and accomplished she may be. The past is a ghost which poisons the whole subsequent existence.' 'Outside of marriage there is no love.' 'The highest mission of woman is to love her husband and study the Bible.'

"This is really the whole capital with which Pinero made his advent in the dramatic art. His comedies are bright and skilful, but when he attempts to moralize he shows long ears."

The claim that Pinero and Jones have defied the conventions of Mrs. Grundy this Russian critic ridicules. They are, he says, Philistine to the core, and their success is due to their unconscious fidelity to the sentiments and prejudices of the middle classes. He

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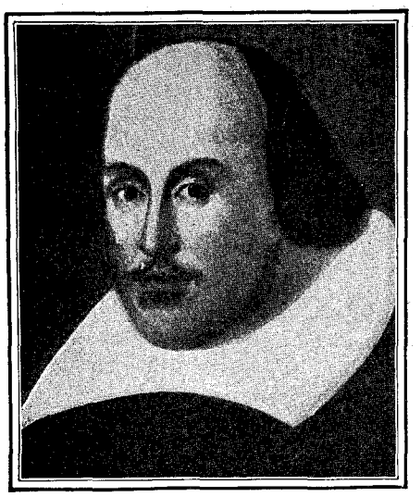
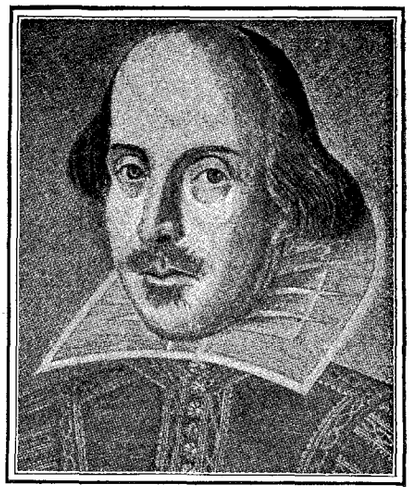


The Ely Portrait.

The Stratford Bust.



The Droeshout Portrait.

FAMOUS SHAKESPEARE PORTRAITS.

adds that neither the playwrights nor the critics are free to do or say anything really "new" or unconventional. To quote:

"Dramatic art must reckon with the syndicates who own the theaters. These commercial syndicates will accept no plays which offend the notions of the middle classes. The alleged war of Pinero and Jones on convention must be understood in a very restricted sense. To the commercialization of the stage is due the fact that, in truth, there is no dramatic criticism in England. The critic who indulges in frankness is sued for damages. The playwrights resent even mild disapproval. Jones's manager excluded the critic of *The Times* from his theater because of an unfavorable review of his plays. And this was the act of a man who defies convention and talks about the need of a new message from the stage!"

Not to the Pinero-Jones plays can the theater look for any renascence, concludes the Russian writer. History shows that the epoch-making dramas were those which derived their chief significance from the boldness and strength of their ideas, from burning words which inspired enthusiasm and faith in the audiences. Passion, aspiration, idealism, appeals to men's love of progress and justice, were the characteristic qualities of the epoch-making plays of the past. Are there any such plays in contemporary England? The most popular and successful of all of Pinero's pieces was "Sweet Lavender"—a sentimental and shallow comedy! But the critic finds a new message in G. Bernard Shaw's plays, to which he will devote a special paper.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Henley's Note of Pseudo-Strength.—In the course of an estimate of the late W. E. Henley's poetry, Mr. J. C. Bailey (in *The Monthly Review*, London, for September) questions the authenticity of that note of strength which has been so generally recognized and praised in Henley's work. We read:

"Few poets have ever more entirely possessed sincerity; few have ever more passionately desired strength. And the tragedy was that that was the one gift the gods denied him. Strength is serene, and he who touched so many moods never touches serenity. Men to whom the physical life, with all its energies and joys, has come naturally as a thing of course, do not talk about it forever as Henley did. Nor is it they, but the invalids who have never had their fill of it, who rank its pleasures with 'art and love and faith.' No one would wish to dwell unfairly on this side of Henley, which, if it has its disagreeable, has certainly also its touching aspect. But it is a real part of the total impression he leaves as a poet, and can not be passed over. He cried out in that fine little poem, as well known as anything he wrote:

> I thank whatever gods may be
> For my unconquerable soul.
>
> It matters not how strait the gate,
> How charged with punishments the scroll,
> I am the master of my fate;
> I am the captain of my soul.

"But, alas! that is not true of any of us, except in the Stoic's sense; and Henley, whatever he was, was no Stoic. And so because he would ask what had not been given, and because, like a true invalid, he made a glory of his own want of self-restraint, he came to have a liking for words and phrases which seemed from his sick-room to have the sap and vigor of health, but sound differently to those who know that health is not a noisy, irregular torrent, but an even flowing, even sounding, almost silent stream."

SHAKESPEARE'S PORTRAIT.

NONE of the many portraits of Shakespeare, as we are reminded by Mr. John Corbin, the dramatic critic of the New York *Times*, has been accepted as unquestionably genuine. The only portraits which are known to have come down to us from Shakespeare's time are the engraving by Droeshout prefixed to the Folio, and the Stratford bust. These agree in general features, but differ in certain important details. In his recently published book, "A New Portrait of Shakespeare," Mr. Corbin presses the claims of a third portrait, which he declares has been "strangely neglected." Says *The Academy and Literature* (London):

"This book raises a very interesting discussion. The 'new portrait' of the title is the Ely Palace Portrait, now in the Stratford Museum; and the book considers the respective claims of this and of another portrait in that collection (the alleged original of the Droeshout engraving) to be original paintings of Shakespeare. Shakespeare portraits are perilous things. In the later eighteenth century 'originals' were manufactured wholesale, generally by painting a new head on an old picture of any one the forger came across. One of these men, Holder, after describing an 'original' made out of a Dutch admiral, says: 'I afterward made another Shakespeare worth a score such as the above.' As Mr. Corbin observes, this 'other' Shakespeare of Holder (which has not been traced) is a lurking terror to all who have to do with supposed original portraits of Shakespeare. . . . . .

"The Ely portrait was discovered by a bishop of Ely in 1846 in a second-hand dealer's shop. It was found to have an inscription, giving the date 1603, at 39, which agrees with Shakespeare's age in that year. The inscription is in the block characters usually employed in paintings of the early seventeenth century; and the portrait has an evident resemblance to the Droeshout engraving. Many good critics (including the director of the National Portrait Gallery) believe it to be a genuine painting of the seventeenth century, whether or not it be a portrait of Shakespeare. The colors are too thin for any picture underneath, nor is there any such trace where they have been removed by scrubbing. For the picture has been scrubbed and restored in parts, tho the upper portion of the face is luckily pretty safe. The inscription bears trace of repainting only in one minute portion—enough, however, to make it insecure evidence. The hair and moustache are auburn, as they are said to have been in the Stratford bust; but the eyes are greenish-

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gray, while the Stratford eyes were hazel. The dress has a general resemblance to that in Droeshout's engraving.

"The painting which is claimed as the original of Droeshout's engraving has practically no history. It belonged to a private person and is on a panel. It exactly resembles the engraving, save that the face is painted with somewhat more skill. Setting aside the opinions of judges, which vary greatly, Mr. Corbin's arguments against it are these: The inscription is not in block letters, but in free-hand characters, which are seldom found in paintings of the supposed time. There is clearly another picture underneath—a suspicious thing, seeing the habits of forgers. The moustache corresponds with that in the later prints of Droeshout's engraving, not with that in the original state, before the engraving had been tampered with (as it has very largely). Now the original painting should correspond in this point with the original engraving. It looks as if it had been made after the engraving, and from a late state of it. Finally, the points of bad drawing in the dress, which the engraving shows, are exaggerated in the painting. We should expect an original painting rather to correct this bad drawing. These are certainly points against the picture. In the Ely painting, on the other hand, we find just such improvement in the drawing of the dress as seems to suggest how Droeshout's mistakes came about; while the moustache corresponds with that in the first state of the engraving. Without following the matter into more subtle and artistic details, it must be said that Mr. Corbin makes it plausible that the Ely picture is an original portrait of the poet, tho not perhaps the original of the engraving; while he certainly shows a case against the supposed Droeshout original. And there the thing must for the present stand."

MRS. HARRIS AND THE WRITERS OF SOUTHERN FICTION.

MRS. L. H. HARRIS'S article on "Fiction, North and South," which appeared in the September issue of *The Critic* and was noticed in our pages two weeks ago, has aroused considerable resentment in the South. It will be recalled that in this article Mrs. Harris—who, by the way, is a Southern lady now on the staff of the New York *Independent*—draws a number of comparisons between the Northern and Southern novel, in a manner decidedly derogatory to the latter, and comes to the conclusion that Southern fiction has hitherto lacked the qualities that go to make great literature. This view, in the opinion of the literary editor of the Atlanta *Journal*, Marie Alice Phillips, is entirely unwarranted by facts. Miss Phillips writes:

"This Jeremiah wailing in the desert of Southern mediocrity says: 'There are immortal characters in Northern fiction who owe their existence to the author's psychic power to create the spirit as well as the grosser personality of his hero. We have very few such characters in Southern fiction.' In fact, she can recall only one original man type of recent date, and that is Mr. Will Harben's mountaineer, 'Abner Daniel.' Neither is it easy to recall any character in very recent Northern fiction that is 'autocthonous.' But we have some in the South even if they be not entirely 'new.' Charles Egbert Craddock (Miss Murfree) has given us the original type of the Tennessee mountaineer. 'Ned Brace,' in Longstreet's 'Georgia Scenes,' is autochthonous, as is 'Colonel Carter of Cartersville.' In Ellen Glasgow's 'The Voice of the People' we have the modern political type—a type not even equaled by Hon. Peter Stirling; Joel Chandler Harris has given us 'Uncle Remus' and the life of the inhabitants of the underworld; 'Bill Arp' (Major Charles Smith) was purely creative, individual, and artistic in everything he wrote.

"Many have attempted pictures of the old South, and not all of them sentimental and picturesque—most of them are true. But perhaps F. Hopkinson Smith in 'The Fortunes of Oliver Horn' has given us the purest picture of antebellum society, the finest types of the aristocrat of that time in Richard Horn and his wife. John Fox, Jr., gave in his 'Crittenden' a type of the new South, and in his 'Kentuckians,' the two men who are rivals for the hand of the governor's daughter are both autocthonous: Marshall growing out of many generations of proud ancestry; the mountaineer springing from the side of the rough mountain and coming down to do battle with his peers."

Another lady writer in the same paper, Mrs. Patton, of Atlanta, has the following to say:

"Since literature reflects the life of a people, why, in heaven's name, should we not write of life as we know it, past and present? Why should we attempt to forecast the unlovely types that will be evolved by the strenuous conditions of the struggle for bread, for commercial standing, by the effort that man must now make to do his fellow man and do him first? To the North the 'uncivil war' was an episode; to the South it was the end of one great *régime*, the beginning of another. It destroyed and created many types. Why, then, should not this great drama, played out in our midst, enter into our romances? Indeed, how could it be otherwise? We are a heroic people by nature; why should we not reflect the heroic in our literature? Even tho the terrible scenes about the battle-fields fade from our memory, the influence of such scenes will affect our life, both national and personal, for ages to come. It is in the blood and will come out in the book. . . . . .

"Just what Mrs. Harris means by her expression that we would never be able to create in fiction 'a black man or a white man that could sustain an ethical relation to both races,' I don't know. Certainly they can never meet on the plane of any kind of equality. In the very nature of things it is impossible, since one is many millions of years farther along in the scale of evolution than the other. But if she means that we will never write a story in which the black man will receive absolute justice from the white man, the character of Nicholas Burr is a distinct refutation of that vague contention. Mrs. Harris seems to have forgotten Joel Chandler Harris, whose fame is world-wide as a writer of something more than clever dialect, and Ruth McEnery Stuart, who is clever along other lines as well. She surely has forgotten that delightful 'Mrs. Wiggs' who as a genuine type is so finely set forth by a Kentucky girl.

"Perhaps we 'never will be able to grasp our dramatic possibilities,' or 'create one deed more than we have experienced along the way we are predestined to go,' but it is not true 'that sentimentality which harks back to some fair illusion of the past has taken the place of spiritual power in Southern fiction.' Our best writers have reflected life as they have seen it and are seeing it to-day, beautified by sentiment, and kindliness, and courtesy, and honesty, and hero-worship, and by the saving grace of humor. Do not all these more than compensate us for our lack of novels dealing frankly and vulgarly with a life that we know nothing about; even for our lack of mental discipline and sense of literary proportion? The longer we can enjoy our Uncle Remus, our Ned Brace, our Colonel Carter, our Mrs. Wiggs, or take in the beauty of Southern skies and azure mountains and hemp-fields, the better for us. Heaven send that we cling to our ideals even tho critics like Mrs. Harris consign us to the limbo of hopeless incompetency."

A NEWLY DISCOVERED "POET OF GENIUS."

MR. BERTRAM DOBELL, a well-known English *littérateur*, is credited with the achievement of a rare feat. He claims to have discovered a "poet of genius" whose work remained unknown and unprinted for more than two hundred years in the hands of a Herefordshire family. The poet in question is Thomas Traherne, and the essential facts in his career are given by the London *Athenæum* (August 29) as follows:

"Thomas Traherne finds brief mention in the pages of Anthony Wood's 'Athenæ.' He was the son of a shoemaker at Hereford, went to Brasenose College in 1653, took orders, and obtained a living at Credenhill, near Hereford, which he left after the Restoration to become chaplain to the Lord Keeper of the Seals, Sir Orlando Bridgeman. He published one or two controversial and devotional treatises, and died at his patron's house at Teddington in 1674. A contemporary writer records 'those praises and hallelujahs, in which he was very vigorously employ'd whilst he dwelt among us.' These form the contents of the volume now published. The majority of them remained in manuscript at his death; a few had already been printed in his prose work on 'Christian Ethics.' They are wholly of a religious character, and in the vein of George Herbert and Henry Vaughan."

Mr. Dobell's own estimate of Traherne's talents is stated as follows:

"I can not help thinking that neither Herbert, Crashaw, nor

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Vaughan can compare with Traherne in the most essential qualities of the poet. He alone has that 'impetuous rush of a mind . . . lifted into ecstasy beyond itself,' which Milton, as we have seen, regarded as the chief requisite of poetry. Herbert has a finer sense of proportion, a keener perception of the importance of form and measure; Vaughan appeals more strongly to the common sympathies of mankind; while Crashaw, when at his best, has more fine passages of quintessential poetry, more curious felicities of expression, than Traherne; but none of them has the vitality, the sustained enthusiasm, the power imparted by intense conviction, which we find in our author."

These glowing words are echoed by Mr. T. C. Devereux, a writer in *The New Liberal Review* (London, August), who goes so far as to say that there is nothing in the English language, "not excepting Wordsworth's Ode," quite so good as Traherne's poem, "The Salutation." Traherne "well deserves to be rescued from the rubbish of time," he thinks; "now that we have him we feel that our literature was sensibly poorer without him." Further more:

"Traherne's unfaltering confidence in the dignity and importance of human life is a note that falls gratefully on the modern ear. The world and the people in it are all beautiful to him. No doubt enters his mind that all created things were designed for the enjoyment and the instruction of the human race. Modern science is less confident, but Traherne's view is probably the truer one. At all events, it is the more comforting view.

My infancy no sooner opes its eyes
But straight the spacious Earth
Abounds with Joy, Peace, Glory, Mirth,
And, being wise,
The very skies
And stars do mine become.

"We have traveled many leagues along the road of pessimism since these words were written. Our knowledge is greater, if our understanding is not so clear. We have wrested some secrets from nature, and not a few from history, and the old simple faiths are no longer easy to us. We echo Browning's

God's in His heaven, all's right with the world,

as country folk whistle a merry tune when they pass a graveyard at night. Our valiant protests deceive not even ourselves. Our enjoyments are feverish, our laughter as the crackling of thorns under a pot. We are as misers who grind and pinch all their years and die before they have begun to live. Matthew Arnold's

Strange disease of modern life,
With its sick hurry, its divided aims,
Its head o'ertaxed, its palsied hearts,

is a malaise for which the wisest among us have discovered no certain cure. We are as powerless to shake it off as the dreamer to avert the calamities that oppress him in nightmare. Is there any modern poet with the courage to write in this strain?—

I was as high and great
As Kings are in their seat.
All other things were mine:
The world my house, the creatures were my goods,
Fields, Mountains, Valleys, Woods,
Men and their arts to make one rich combine."

The Athenæum, however, is quite unwilling to indorse these enthusiastic estimates. It says:

"We have no desire to depreciate Mr. Dobell's interesting and creditable discovery, but we really must not be asked to accept Traherne as a great poet, or even a great religious poet. . . . Traherne is, in fact, a pious soul, but an indifferent versifier, and is really doing little more than putting carefully thought-out intellectual conceptions into elaborate stanza-forms upon a recognized model. That at least is how he affects us. It is not a bad test to consider what, in a poet approached for the first time, could be thought worthy of inclusion in an anthology on the scale, say, of Mr. Quiller-Couch's 'Oxford Book of English Verse.' In Traherne's case—nothing. Mr. Quiller-Couch does, in fact, include one piece; but it is outclassed. Here is a stanza as good as anything in the book:

We plow the very skies, as well
As earth, the spacious seas
Are ours; the stars all gems excel.
The air was made to please
The souls of men: Devouring fire
Doth feed and quicken Man's Desire.

The Orb of Light in its wide circuit moves,
Corn for our food springs out of very mire.
Our fuel grows in woods and groves;
Choice herbs and flowers aspire
To kiss our feet: Beasts court our loves.
How glorious is man's fate!
The laws of God, the Works He did create,
His ancient ways, are His and my Estate.

"But this is yoked with four others unequal to itself, and if one opens Traherne at random, one is as likely as not to find him singing in the following strain:

O nectar! O delicious stream!
O ravishing and only pleasure! Where
Shall such another theme
Inspire my tongue with joys or please mine ear!
Abridgment of Delights!
And Queen of Sights!
O Mine of Rarities? O Kingdom Wide!
O more! O cause of all! O glorious Bride!
O God! O Bride of God! O King!
O Soul and Crown of everything!"

FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF THE "PIANO PEST."

IN Germany the attack on the promiscuous use of the piano and other noisy musical instruments at all times and places has assumed almost the phase of a crusade. The latest and most characteristic discussion of the problem is a determined protest made by Siegmund Auerbach, a leading physician of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in the Supplement of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, No. 142, the oldest and probably most influential general scientific journal in the country. The publication of the protest in this journal is significant, indicating that the learned world of the Fatherland is taking the matter seriously. We translate and quote the following:

"The protest of thinkers against the piano pest is not new, nor have the protestants been the meanest among men. Both Goethe and Schopenhauer have virtually cursed the evil habit of their thoughtless neighbors that interfered with their work and comfort, and yet, comparatively speaking, their sufferings must have been small compared with that of most modern men. Still more recently the *littérateur*, M. Lessing, wrote a series of articles in the *Nord und Süd*, in which he voiced the protest of nervous people against this evil. It is well known to what trouble Mrs. Carlyle went to save her husband from molestation of this kind, and how Richard Wagner bought peace at a high price from the distorting street rabble in Florence. The question itself has a history which prominent men have helped to make.

"The question has both a medical and a legal side. The effect of such noise on the finely strung nerves of the thinkers and writers is very dangerous, and as a physician I can testify to this danger. Piano-players have no right to endanger the health of their neighbors, and, this being the case, it is the right and the duty of states and governments to protect their people against the pest. There are regulations that forbid crying out wares on the streets, that regulate the noise that may be made by hucksters and others; why should there not be regulations to protect people from the piano hammerer? Just how this is to be done it will be the business of our lawmakers to determine. But one way that seems to be good would be to determine that those who by their callings or by choice are bound to use the piano or the loud musical instruments hours and hours each day should be compelled to live in certain quarters of the city, or in certain squares in a street, or in certain sections of squares, just as in the railroad trains there are certain parts and portions where smoking is allowed and others where it is forbidden. In this way there would be unmusical places where other people could live undisturbed and be sure that the next moving-day would not bring the unwelcome pianos into the new neighborhood. But both medical and legal considerations call for an extermination of the 'piano pest.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Bookman's September list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. Gordon Keith.—Page.
2. The Mettle of the Pasture.—Allen.
3. The Gray Cloak.—MacGrath.
4. The Filigree Ball.—Green.
5. Lady Rose's Daughter.—Ward.
6. The Main Chance.—Nicholson.

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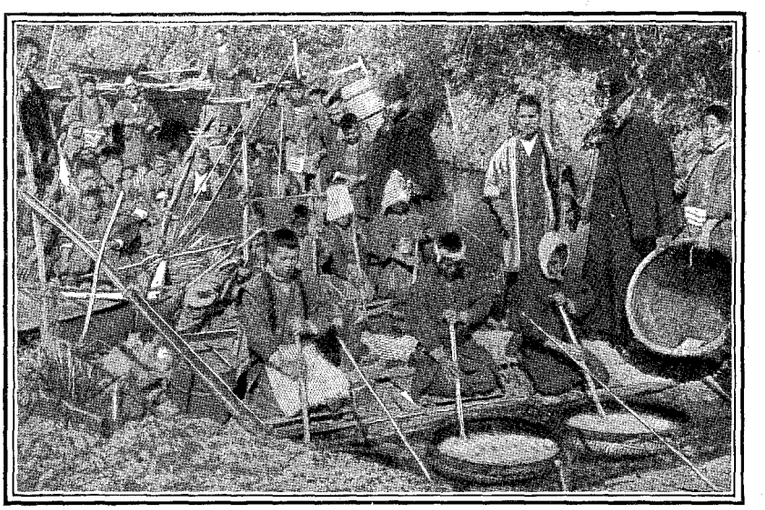
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

JAPANESE PAPER—ITS ORIGIN AND USES.

AN interesting description of this valuable Japanese product, which is so different from our own and so superior to it in many respects, is contained in an article contributed by M. Émile Dieudonné to a series on "Exotic Industries," now appearing in *La Science Illustrée*. In the first place, the writer explains why imitation of Japanese paper, as of so many other Japanese products and processes, is hopeless. He says:

"Much of what we envy in the artistic life of the Japanese can not be attained by us because it is the fruit of a national education of several hundred centuries. We must also, in the domain of pure technics, give up trying to equal the Japanese where the perfection attained by them depends on natural products of the country that our own does not possess. Just as the production of the beautiful Japanese lacquers is directly dependent on the raw material furnished them by their flora, so also the preparation of their paper depends on the incomparable quality of the material found in the bark of plants and mulberry-trees that grow in their soil.

"The Japanese papers are distinguished not alone by the advantages offered by the raw material . . . ; we must also take into account the mode of preparation, which, in the course of the transformation of the flexible but strong tissue, does not cut up the cells, but softens them and separates their fibers by beating and stamping, as formerly, before the introduction of machinery, we treated flax. . . . . .



BARK BEING SEPARATED AND STIRRED UP IN CALDRONS.

"The kodzu is one of the six most important plants whose bark is used for paper. The shoots of the first year are barked, and, after the leaves have been removed, furnish strips of several yards in length, which are cut into lengths of about a yard and tied into bundles. . . . The bark is softened in running water and then gently boiled in water containing wood-ashes. It is then treated with channeled mallets on thick wooden planks. The product is twisted and turned frequently under water until it becomes a pulpy mass. . . . This pulp finally reaches the artisan, who transforms it into paper by the method which we have, so to speak, abandoned in our fabrication. The fibers are fastened together, not with animal glue, but with a cement made of the roots of a certain plant.

"With the aid of a rectangular sieve of very fine bamboo fibers, the necessary quantity of pulp is removed, and, after all the water has filtered through the sieve, the leaf is partly dried; after which it is rubbed with a soft instrument on a plank and exposed to the sun until completely dried, when it is easily detached from the plank. . . . . .

"Japanese paper has many uses for which our European paper is not fitted. . . . It replaces in a surprising manner our window glass, the manufacture of which has only recently been introduced into Japan. Fastened to a properly made lattice, it admits a gentle, uniform light to the interior of dwellings, while . . . doors and casements are opened as often as the weather permits, to admit full light and pure air. . . . . .

"Domestic economy and costume make innumerable uses of paper. Extended in the form of a cord it has astonishing strength. Gilt and cut into narrow strips it is used in embroidery. To it the Japanese brocades owe their gentle brilliancy and that delicacy imparted to our medieval silks by their filaments of Cypress gold. Its incomparable constitution is closely connected with the Japanese arts of writing and painting, both of which use the soft brush where we employ the pen or pencil. The paper, rapidly absorbing India ink, enables the writer to use his brush more freely and lightly on its surface than we can use our implements. The artist never uses a mirror as an aid in tracing designs for wood-engraving; he paints on a leaf of the most tender kodzu paper, which allows the design to appear on the opposite side; then he applies this leaf to the block face downward, and thus engraves his subject. It is well known also that Japanese papers are used for the impression of fine work that is sought eagerly by bibliophiles. We can find in Japan no branch of industrial art in which some kind of paper does not play an important part. The artist in lacquer uses it to preserve the solidity of his wooden background, on whose durability depends the life of his work, expecting that the paper will protect it from heat and moisture. Our workmen might also use Japanese paper profitably in many technical applications if they but understood its advantages."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT IS SLEEP?

THAT the most familiar states are often the least easily explained is illustrated by the number and variety of the physiologic theories of sleep. These have multiplied of late both in number and ingenuity, tho they are so far apart as to seem at first sight quite irreconcilable. But in an article in *Popular Science* (August) Dr. Percy G. Stiles, of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, shows that a certain number of the principal hypotheses may be reconciled to some degree; that, at any rate, their elements may be utilized to construct a composite theory. Of the theories mentioned by Dr. Stiles, some are chemical, some purely physiologic, and some histologic, or dependent on microscopic structure. Says the writer:

"Fatigue at bottom is a chemical phenomenon, and so the theories of the first class are chemical. When a muscle has been stimulated until it exhibits the well-known signs of fatigue, there are two possible inferences—either this means an exhaustion of fuel substances or an accumulation of poisonous waste. Analogous views have been supported in regard to the chemical changes that lead to sleep. We have had an exhaustion theory advanced by Pflüger and an accumulation theory offered by Preyer."

The former of these theories supposes that sleep is a depression of activity, due to the exhaustion of the "intramolecular" oxygen stored up in the muscular cells, while, according to the latter, it is a state of coma, due to poisoning by waste products which are not fully removed as formed during the activities of the day. Still another theory—that of Howell—rests on the undoubted fact that in sleep the amount of blood in the brain is reduced. His theory supposes that this ebb-tide of blood from the brain is the immediate cause of sleep through exhaustion of the vasomotor center. This important nerve-center does constant work during the waking hours. Says the writer:

"The center is subject to the play of afferent impulses from all parts of the body. It is reflexly spurred to action by every sensory impression through eye or ear. It is called to respond in an appropriate manner to every change of posture or other muscular movement. It does not escape the effects of psychic processes, emo-

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tional states. Nothing is more natural than to suppose that the nerve-cells of the center become fatigued by this unceasing activity. After the hours that we habitually number in a period of waking it responds less and less readily to the demands made upon it. It begins to lose its grip, so to speak, on the superficial and, perhaps, the splanchnic vessels. The blood-supply to the brain tends to become less and the pressure in its arteries to be reduced. The subjective consequence is drowsiness."

Now what is the condition of the brain-cell during sleep, however this condition may be caused? Oddly enough we may choose between two hypotheses quite opposite in character. Says Dr. Stiles:

"The first, which has attracted the greater notice, is that of Duval. He has suggested that consciousness depends on the contact of cell-processes in the brain whereby effects are propagated from neuron to neuron. . . . The brain must lose its individuality by the breaking of connections between its structural elements. If we could suppose that every synapse in the central nervous system might be snapped, and impassable gaps opened between the cells wherever one had been wont to influence another, there must be an end of consciousness, for, in utter isolation, these cells could no longer combine their activities into one whole, such as forms the physical basis of psychic life. A much more local disruption of connection, limited perhaps to the cortex, might be sufficient to explain the subjective condition in sleep. At any rate, Duval's view is that the cortical cells are capable of retracting or extending their processes so as to sever and resume their relation with neighboring elements. Experimental evidence in support of this theory is naturally slight. Wiedersheim has described ameboid movements on the part of cells in the nervous system of a small transparent crab. Of course it is only in such lower forms that the living cells can readily be brought under the microscope. Duval himself suddenly beheaded dogs that were awake and others in anesthesia, and made histological preparations from the brains. He believed he could distinguish the sleeping brain by the more contracted and isolated appearance of its cells.

"The second histological theory of sleep, which has been said to be quite opposed to the first, is that of the Italian neurologist, Lugaro. Both demand the capability of ameboid movement on the part of the cells. But while Duval supposes that in sleep the cells have broken their contacts, Lugaro supposes that they have made *new contacts* with great freedom. At first thought this view seems unreasonable. A multiplicity of contacts and added pathways in the brain might be supposed to imply a richer and keener consciousness. But this would be true only to a certain point. When the indiscriminate combination had gone a step farther mental confusion might be expected, then fantastic associations and a meaningless mosaic of memories—practically a state of dreaming. Let the cells commingle their impulses still more freely and consciousness will be lost, for the diffusion of energy in the brain will result in a lessened intensity of flow in the principal channels. If each cell scatters its communications in every possible direction, no definite effect in consciousness is to be looked for. According to Duval, the cells which are affected in sleep can not discharge; according to Lugaro, they may do so, but the resulting impulses are utterly dissipated in a maze of by-ways. Waking, according to Duval, is the resumption of intercourse among these cells; according to Lugaro, it is the restriction of intercourse to habitual and purposeful channels."

TRAINED ZEBRA.

There is no reason, Dr. Stiles thinks, why we may not reconcile these two points of view. It may be that many paths are interrupted in sleep, while others are opened. In the hypnotic state many paths must be blocked, including those by which the will of the subject habitually asserts itself, while others, especially those making connections between the auditory and motor areas, transmit impulses with extraordinary efficiency. In fact, we may construct a reasonable theory of sleep by making use of all those that have been mentioned. Says the writer:

"We may suppose, in the first place, that the alternation of day and night through the ages has impressed its rhythm upon the race, so that it is hard for the individual to break from the habitual course in which activity is associated with light and rest with darkness. In other words, the amount of the metabolism tends to keep above a mean for some hours and then to fall below it. The excess of destructive processes over those which are recuperative during the waking hours results in general and local fatigue, a condition into which may enter both the depletion of intramolecular oxygen and the accumulation of toxic waste-products. While this progressive loss of condition affects the body as a whole, the nervous system is subject to its own peculiar drains. It is very probably the hard-worked vasomotor center which proves to be the vulnerable spot. With its release of the blood-vessels in certain areas from its reenforcing influence comes the cerebral anemia. Then, we may suppose, the nerve-cells become less active than in the brain which has its full supply of blood, that they cease to send impulses over the usual routes, either because gaps have opened or because such impulses as do arise are permitted to stray and be scattered, producing no effect in consciousness or one which is quite bizarre and meaningless.

"Such an outline as this is a composite scheme in which the conditions emphasized by Pflüger and Preyer are given recognition as fundamental causes of sleep; Howell's idea is accepted as explaining well its onset, its varying depth, and the awakening; while the pictures sketched by Duval and Lugaro are combined to represent the intimate state of the slumbering brain."

ZEBRAS AND ZEBROIDS AS DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

THE zebra, as is well-known, is a wild African horse, or rather a member of the horse family, midway between that animal and the ass. The word is loosely used to include not only the zebra proper, but also its near relatives, the dauw (sometimes called "Burchell's zebra") and the quagga. The zebra has been known in Europe for hundreds of years—at least since A.D. 211, when the Emperor Caracalla introduced one into the amphitheater at Rome. Many attempts to tame and domesticate it have been made, with varying success. Recent efforts to breed hybrids, or "zebroids," with domestic animals of the same family, have met with more success, and it is probable that in future the zebroid will be seen frequently, especially in Africa, where its use has many advantages over that of the horse. We translate the following paragraphs from an article on the subject contributed to *La Science Illustrée* by M. Victor Delosière:

"Zebras thrive in captivity, even in Europe. When they have good forage, they prosper, and, when they are well treated, they may even breed.

"The dauw, the zebra, and the quagga have been successfully crossed with one another and with the ass and the horse. The hybrids thus obtained, to which has been given the general name of zebroids, always show some zebra-like stripes on the legs, even when one of the parents has a coat of uniform tint. The persistence of this characteristic through various crossings evidently shows its age, and it may be maintained in view of this atavistic phenomenon that the horses of the Tertiary periods had a striped coat like the modern zebras.

"The easiest crossings, and the best, are those with the dauw. The hybrids of dauw and mare, if they can be obtained in great numbers, will render real service in Africa, for they seem to be immune to the sting of the tsetse fly. These zebroids have extraordinary muscular strength. The predominant type is that of the mother; so to have strong zebroids the zebra should be crossed with a Percheron mare. On the other hand, crossing with an

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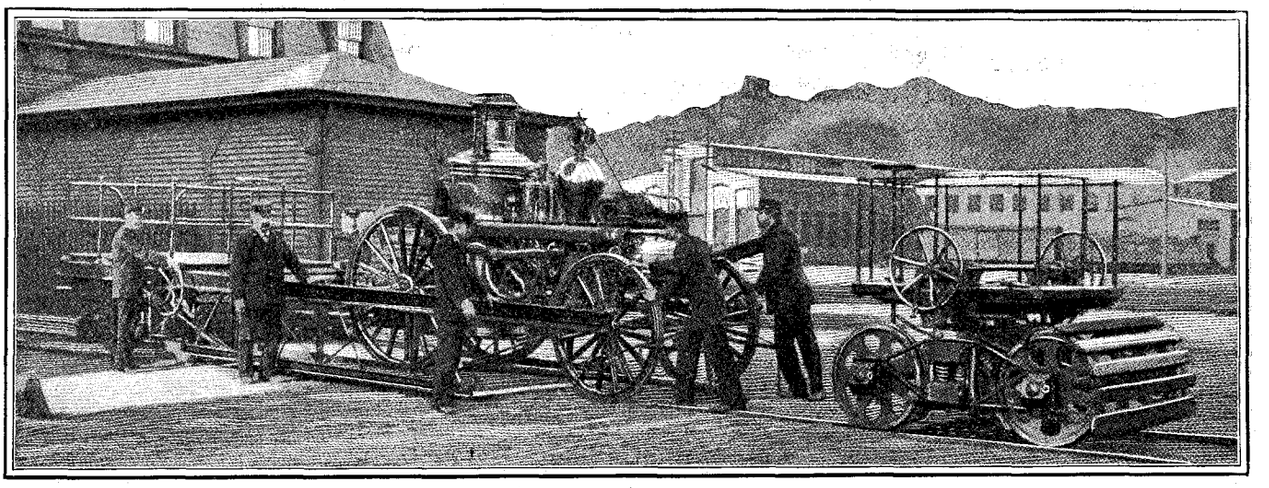

ROLLING FIRE-ENGINE ON THE TRUCK.

Arab mare gives elegant zebroids, more lively, more supple, and swifter. A Brazilian, M. de Parana, who has bred numerous zebroids on his estate of Lordella, thinks that the future of the zebroids in warm countries is very great, and that they will be the mules of the twentieth century.

"The domestication of the zebra has been attempted, and the results obtained in this direction are quite encouraging. The quagga is the variety that yields the best results. At the Cape they were often seen, twenty years since, working with draft-horses, and in England Sheriff Parkins has a pair that draw a small vehicle.

"The zebra, properly so-called, is of much wilder disposition, and has long been regarded as untamable. Zebras gave more trouble to Rarey, the celebrated horse-tamer, than the most savage horses. Nevertheless, his attempts were crowned with success. Cuvier speaks of a female zebra in the Jardin des Plantes that was so tame and so well-trained that she could be ridden.

"The dauw is much more easily trained; and it is this species that is generally meant when trained zebras are spoken of.

"In training kindness succeeds much better than violence. At the Jardin d'Acclimatation, in 1874, three dauws were trained. First, halters were placed on them with great precautions, and then they were hitched in stalls between horses. Through imitation they soon allowed themselves to be groomed with currycomb and brush. At the end of six months they were harnessed in the stable, and were accustomed to saddle, collar, etc. Bridling them was a more difficult matter; they defended themselves at first by leaps, sudden movements, and attempts to bite; but soon they became calm and accepted this new constraint.

"Finally, one day, a light wagon was brought up behind the dauws and they were attached to it. At first they kicked, but, being neither restive nor frightened, they drew it pretty regularly. After some exercise at a walk, inside the garden, they were made to trot, and after three months of training they crossed the Place de la Concorde daily. They were harnessed to a cart, and used to draw earth and manure. It was even found possible to shoe them.

"These attempts have been repeated in different countries, among them England and Austria. In Germany, a trainer, Edward Wulff, has even shown in a circus four dauws that he has taught to execute various maneuvers. But the future of the zebra lies not in this direction. It is with the hybrids that it gives with the horse—that is, with the zebroids. These latter are lively, but very docile, and can be trained with great ease. They may be harnessed to the carriage or wagon, either alone, with another zebroid, or—which is preferable at the beginning—with a docile but strong horse, to serve as an example of work and obedience."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HORSE AND ZEBROID HARNESSED TOGETHER.

TO CARRY ENGINES TO A FIRE BY TROLLEY.

THE problem of how to carry fire-engines most quickly and conveniently to the outskirts of cities or to suburban communities which have no adequate fire-fighting equipment of their own is a serious and important one. A recent solution is in the form of an ingenious truck, on which an ordinary fire-engine may be carried over a trolley-line. This truck, which was originally designed by the officials of the Springfield, Mass., fire department, is also to be adopted by the departments of other cities, as we are informed by *The American Inventor* (Washington, September 1). Says this paper:

"The idea, which is designed for use on street-railways and interurban trolley-lines, was suggested by the proved availability of electric-railway systems for the postal service in facilitating the collection and distribution of mail to outlying districts. The invention consists of two trucks surmounted by platforms on which men can ride with hose, tools, and other equipment. To the rear truck is attached a platform which connects the two trucks and upon which the fire-engine is carried."

The truck recently provided for the use of the Springfield department is nearly 28 feet 8 inches long and weighs nearly 14,000 pounds. The manner of loading the engine on the truck is thus described:

"In order to load a fire-engine on this truck, the platform is lowered to the rails and the front truck disconnected and run sufficiently far away to admit of the engine being backed into position, when, by means of a winch attached to the rear truck, the engine is easily and readily drawn into place. The front truck is then brought back and by means of chain-hoists operated by right and left screws, the front end of the platform is raised and the side girders securely locked into place, thus making both trucks and platform practically one piece. At a recent test a steam fire-engine was loaded in two and a quarter minutes from the time the car was run into position. In unloading, the front truck was detached in forty-five seconds, and the horses were attached and ready for starting off in one minute and a quarter.

"For the transportation of the truck an electric motor can be directly attached to the axle of either truck, or the car with its cargo may be propelled or drawn by an ordinary electric car, an electric locomotive or snow-plow. Now that the average American city of considerable size is the hub of a wheel the spokes of which are made up of electric lines radiating in every direction, fire engine trucks such as the one described are bound to prove of the greatest usefulness, as they will enable the city departments to promptly render efficient aid

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to small communities which are frequently the scene of disastrous conflagrations. At present under such circumstances it is necessary to transport apparatus by steam roads, and he delay in making up a special train, placing the apparatus aboard, and securing the necessary orders giving the 'special' the right of way over ordinary traffic is often very serious in its consequences."

REMEDIES FOR MOUNTAIN-SICKNESS.

IN a discussion of the distressing symptoms that often attack climbers at high altitudes, an editorial writer in *The Hospital* (London, August 29) favors the theory that ascribes them to an insufficient supply of oxygen. He goes on to say:

"But against this theory is the fact that in balloon ascents the aeronaut may be subjected to a lower barometric pressure than any mountain-climber, and yet without suffering from the symptoms of mountain-sickness. On the other hand, the climber is subjected to the low pressure for a much longer time than the aeronaut, and it is quite possible that the vasomotor system may be competent to protect the organism for a short time, tho it fails if the ordeal be too prolonged; and the suddenness with which the symptoms appear are in favor of this assumption. Those who live habitually at high altitudes obtain an immunity from mountain-sickness, for their red blood-corpuscles are said to be more numerous, while Paul Bert calculated that the coefficient of their hemoglobin for oxygen might rise to 17 to 21 per cent., the normal being only 10 to 12 per cent."

Most of the remedies recommended for this distressing condition have been directed to increasing the quantity of oxygen supplied to the body. But one of Mr. Whymper's guides contented himself with taking red wine as hot as he could make it; and *The Times* (London, August 21) draws attention to a somewhat similar remedy which is said to have been discovered by a Russian topographer named Passtoukhof. To quote again:

"For some years past M. Passtoukhof has been making ascents in the Caucasus, where he has climbed the Grand Ararat, Mont Kasbek, and Mont Elbruz, the latter being the highest point in the Caucasus range and overtopping the height of Mont Blanc by more than two thousand feet. At such an altitude as this it is easy to understand that the question of mountain-sickness becomes a serious one, and on more than one occasion M. Passtoukhof has found not only himself, but all the other members of his expedition prostrated by it. On one of these occasions it occurred to him to try the experiment of lighting his spirit-lamp and making some tea, which he administered in an almost boiling condition to himself and his companions, with a result that far exceeded his expectations. Almost immediately the more serious symptoms disappeared, and in a short time all the members of the expedition found themselves well enough to continue the ascent. Later M. Passtoukhof repeated this experiment of exhibiting boiling tea as a remedy for mountain-sickness with results so invariably successful that he now feels justified in considering that it may be regarded as a specific."

Relation of Growth to Longevity.—Several efforts have been made to show that in mammals the span of life is related to rapidity of growth. The naturalists, Buffon and Flourens, expressed this relationship by a numerical ratio, which the latter found to be 5, altho Buffon thought it was 6 or 7. That is, the number of years it takes to reach adult life multiplied by 5 would give the duration of life. These observers regarded the age of the maximum growth to be the period at which the epiphyses and diaphyses of the long bones unite. In the course of an investigation on the relationship between the composition of milk and rapidity of growths in the various mammalia a recent German experimenter, Herr G. von Bunge, had the opportunity of determining the time it takes the animal to double its birth-weight. Says the author of a descriptive note in *The Medical News* (August 29):

"The results were tabulated in a series as follows, the numbers referring to days: Man, 180; horse, 60; ox, 47; sheep, 15; hog, 14; cat, 9½; dog, 9. This order is exactly the same as that given by Flourens for the period of attaining maturity, tabulated in years, as follows: Man, 20; horse, 5; ox, 4; sheep —; hog, —; cat, 1½; dog, 2. The average duration of life, as given by this author, in years, is as follows: Man, 90 to 100; horse, 25; ox, 15 to 20; sheep, —; hog, —; cat, 9 to 10; dog, 10 to 12. From the last two series it appears that the factor 5 of Flourens is not exactly correct. In the determination of the average duration of life there must of course be excluded all those cases in which life is cut short or shortened by accident or disease. To the author it appears that there must be some other functional relationship between the two variables, length of life and period of growth, than the mere numerical relationship, and that even this numerical law might be deduced from some other more general law. At any rate the author is convinced that there is a law of relationship between period of growth and length of life, and that the exact determination of this law would be of eminent interest."

Human Nerves as Weather Indicators.—Now that confidence has been lost in the moon or the special appearances of the clouds at night with regard to the moon, as indications of the weather we are to have, says *The Medical News*, there is need of something else on which to base predictions. It quotes a writer in the New York *Independent*, who, describing a summer's day in the country, says: "The best rain prophecy that I know is nerve irritability. If the boys are easily provoked (myself also), there is likely to be a shower." Commenting on this, *The Medical News* says:

"Here is a weather prophet with ideas worth considering. Some time it will come to be realized that many of the pains and aches that immediately precede and accompany damp weather are not due to rheumatism, nor to the rheumatic diathesis, but are just plain every-day irritability consequent upon some change in nervous conditions which are caused by a drop in the barometer perhaps, or perhaps the hydroscopic variation in tissues which follows a change in the atmospheric humidity. Old people become walking barometers in their power to portend storms, because the lessened elasticity of their arterial and vascular system prevents or at least hampers those changes in the peripheral circulation which would compensate for variations in barometric pressure. Whenever an injury has taken place around a joint, this same state of affairs proclaims itself even in comparatively young subjects. All signs, however, fail in a dry time, so that the human barometer, like most other weather prophets, proves unreliable when it is most needed. It is probable, however, that a careful study of human feelings would enable the would-be weather prophet to prognosticate weather conditions with more assurance than any empirical study of the moon and cloud conditions."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is stated that an organization has been formed . . . to operate at least 200 automobiles between the hotels and the union station in St. Louis and the fair grounds," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*. "The largest will be tallyhos, to carry forty passengers, and the smallest will be runabouts, to seat two persons. Steam, gasoline, and electricity will furnish the motive power. Visitors will be taken direct from their hotels to the entrance to the Exposition or on the grounds, as the case may be. Coupon tickets will be issued entitling passengers to a ride and also to admission to the fair, and those holding such tickets will be deposited at stations provided for collecting and discharging passengers within the grounds. The automobiles will be run through the prettiest residence thoroughfares of St. Louis. It is expected that the proposed automobile service will be popular, as enabling people to reach the fair otherwise than by crowded street-cars. The views of the trolley companies on the subject are not cited. The street-cars will probably have all they can do."

THE new kind of radiation discovered by M. R. Blondlot, as noted in these pages recently, has been named by him "N-rays," after the University of Nancy, where his work was carried out, says *The Electrical Review* (June 27): "These rays were first discovered by the effect produced upon small electric sparks in air, and were obtained from a Roentgen-ray tube. They penetrate aluminum, black paper, and other materials, as do Roentgen rays, but they can be refracted and reflected, tho they exert no photographic action. Since the first discovery, M. Blondlot has found that they were given off by other bodies, such as silver or talc heated to redness, and an ordinary circular gas-flame burning without a chimney. He has found that they can be detected by their action upon a phosphorescent screen of calcium sulphid, as this shows a notable increase of phosphorescence under their influence. They also affect incandescent gas, so that a small body of this shows an increase in luminosity."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MONASTIC ORDERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

IT would seem that no country in the world is more unfavorable to the development of monastic ideals than our own; yet monastic life has become so firmly rooted in American soil that there are now about forty different religious communities in the United States composed of "men engaged in the double work of personal sanctification and of the instruction and sanctification of others." Of twelve thousand priests in the United States, three thousand belong to monastic bodies, and there are in addition some fifteen hundred novices and three thousand lay brothers. To this total of seven thousand five hundred, the Jesuit order contributes more than one-fourth, tho its rules are among the most severe. The Rev. John Talbot Smith, of New York, who furnishes these figures in an article in *Munsey's Magazine* (September), goes on to say:

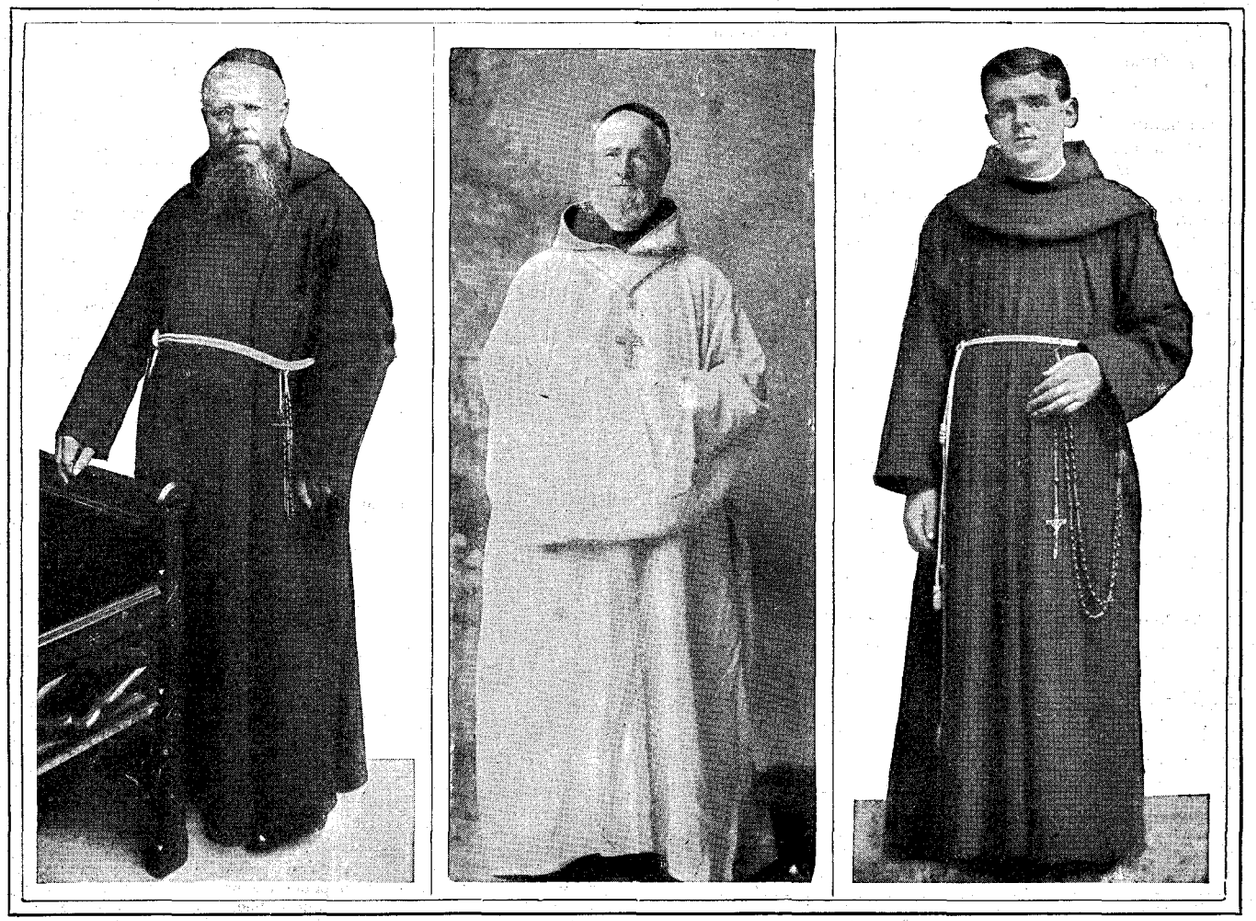
"The average man of the world, Catholic or otherwise, often asks, What is the attraction in community life for the young American? What is it that draws the vivacious, active, ambitious young citizen into the dull routine of a religious community? What sort of men are they who find monastic life interesting?

"There is no accounting for tastes, and this is a matter of individual preference. All sorts and conditions of young Americans are won by the religious life, which is the common term for the monastic condition. For example, Father Deshon, present head of the Paulist community, was a classmate of Grant at West Point, later an officer in the army, and a non-Catholic to boot. One of his brethren, Father Robinson, recently deceased, was a Confederate soldier in the Civil War, and entered the community while a prisoner on parole in New York. Fathers Campbell and Pardow, two eminent members of the Jesuit community; Father McMillan, the Paulist; Father Wilson, the Dominican; Father Fidelis, the Passionate; Brother Justin, of the Christian Brothers, were all city boys who played ball with ardor, swam in the lordly Hudson, and went through the ordinary phases of American boy life.

"Why these men became members of a community instead of entering a diocese would probably require a personal explanation from each. In general, it may be answered that with such men the ideal life is always the sacerdotal; and in order to attain their ideal of the sacerdotal, the careful preparation and stable routine of the community life seemed the best means."

An examination of statistics shows that all the monastic orders existing in this country are engaged in some special work, such as education, charity work for men and boys, and parish and mission work. We quote further:

"In the field of education the work of the communities has been singularly effective. The colleges of the Jesuits enjoy a high reputation, the Benedictines have many fine institutions in the West, the Holy Cross Fathers have won a great success in their university at Nôtre Dame, Indiana, and the Brothers of the Christian Schools have been equally successful in the primary and grammar schools and in the colleges. The methods employed in these institutions are entirely their own, for the communities are conservative, have fine teaching traditions, and adopt the new only when it has proved itself worthy. Without endowment, the Jesuits have managed to establish a good university at Georgetown, and the



A CAPUCHIN FRIAR.
The Capuchins are a branch of the Franciscan order and are represented by several monasteries in the United States.

A TRAPPIST MONK.
The Trappists have monasteries in Gethsemane, Kentucky, and Dubuque, Iowa.

A FRANCISCAN FRIAR.
This order was founded by St. Francis of Assisi in the thirteenth century.

TYPES OF AMERICAN MONKS.
Courtesy of *Munsey's Magazine*.

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Nôtre Dame institution was begun and carried on in the same way; two instances that illustrate the powerful resources of well-ordered communities.

"The charity work is entirely in the hands of the lay communities, for the sacerdotal bodies do not enter this field. The care of hospitals, orphan asylums, refuges, and protectories for men and boys engages the time and skill of half the entire body of community laymen. The most remarkable example of what they are able to do in fair circumstances is the Protectory at Westchester, in the suburbs of New York, which is said by experts to be the most successful of its kind in the world. In this home the Christian Brothers care for nearly two thousand boys, and give them a good training in various trades and employments.

"Almost all the sacerdotal communities take their share in the parochial and mission work of the country; sometimes because it is part of their rule so to do, or because of the pressing need of the people. The Jesuits have a well-defined system in this regard. Their college and church are usually inseparable. If they must choose, the college gets the preference, since the higher education of their own members and of the laity is their chief aim. Circumstances change this rule, as in the case of the Western missions, where they have only three colleges, but look after one hundred and twenty poor parishes that would otherwise lack proper care.

"The Jesuits are very proud of their Indian missions, as they have good reason to be. In the same way, the Benedictines look after two hundred parishes through the West and South; the Capuchins also spare some members for the work, together with the Vincentians, Augustinians, and Franciscans. Perhaps the Cistercians alone, familiarly known as Trappists, adhere strictly to their own convents according to rule, and avoid parish work. Theirs is a contemplative community, whose members keep a life-long silence, practise vegetarianism on one meal a day, and cultivate the fields without and the learned studies within for the sake of the *mens sana in corpore sano*."

The most peculiar work which these communities perform is the preaching of missions to the common people and of retreats to the nuns and clergy. Says Mr. Smith, in conclusion:

"The mission corresponds in a general way to the Protestant revival, and in the average parish is held every other year. According to the size of the parish, it will last from one to four weeks. The communities reserve their best preachers and workers for this work, which is popular, arduous, and very useful. The demand for missionaries is far greater than the supply, and will always remain so, because the successful workers are rare, and those engaged wear out very quickly under the emotional and physical strain. The most picturesque scenes in Catholic Church life take place during these missions.

"The Redemptorist community is altogether devoted to mission work, and trains its members specially. The same may be said of the Paulist community, which also makes a specialty of preaching the gospel to non-Catholics; but nearly all the sacerdotal communities are more or less engaged in the work, which in benefiting the laity has developed sacred eloquence among the clergy."

The Salvation Army Crusade in Kentucky.—Not long ago General O. O. Howard visited Breathitt County, Kentucky, with the object of preaching the Gospel to the inhabitants of that disturbed district and of persuading them to forego firearms in the settlement of their disputes. A Salvation Army corps, mounted on horseback and clad in "rough-rider" uniforms, is following in his footsteps, and their crusade is being watched with some interest throughout the country. Says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*:

"It is reported that in several parts of 'bloody Breathitt,' the crack of the Winchester has given way to the music of the piercing cornet and the jingling tambourine. Several of the leaders among the 'feudists' have 'got religion' in the good old-fashioned form, and some of the 'bad men' of the region have even joined the Salvationists. In fact, the fields seem white for the harvest.

"The Kentucky mountaineer has his very obvious moral shortcomings; but, like his ancestors, he takes his religion with entire seriousness and most amazing literalness. He interprets the sixth commandment, to be sure, in a way peculiar to himself, saying 'Thou shalt not kill,' except as a matter of duty in a family or political cause. This little idiosyncrasy aside, the mountaineer is a moral, God-fearing creature, who has preserved in his isolation a certain ruggedness of belief that was well-nigh universal a century ago and is rapidly becoming refined out of existence.

"The task which the Salvation crusaders have undertaken in the Kentucky mountains is far more agreeable than their ordinary work among the 'submerged tenths' of our great cities and quite as likely to be fruitful of results. Any good accomplished is pretty certain to be lasting. If the Salvation Army can induce these people of sturdy American stock to so change their ideas and mode of life as to become of some real use and importance to the nation, the work will be one of the most beneficial ever accomplished by an organization that has already done so much positive good."

A GERMAN REVISION OF CHRIST'S PRECEPTS.

A RECONSTRUCTION of the practical teachings of Christ, in accordance with the "modern spirit" and the approved methods of "advanced theological thought," has been attempted by a prominent German religious paper, the *Christliche Welt* (Marburg). According to this journal, Christ's sayings, translated into the terminology of our age, would read somewhat as follows:

"Blessed are they who have great longings in their hearts, for God rules in their souls.

"Blessed are they who have endured sufferings, for they shall gain peace in their hearts.

"Blessed are they who are helpful to the needy, for everybody will gladly help them.

"Blessed are they whose purpose is pure, for they can see God in the world.

"Blessed are they who maintain peace, for they shall be called the friends of God.

"Blessed are they who are hated and rejected and upbraided by men for my sake. In like manner have their fathers treated those who sought their best good.

"But wo to those who seek only pleasure in this life, for they have had their joy before their time.

"Wo to those who indulge in the luxuries of pleasure. The time of weeping and lamentation will surely come.

"Wo to those who are beloved by all men. Such persons can only be false heroes.

"Ye have been taught in the schools: Thou shalt not commit adultery. I say unto you: Thou shalt not permit the desires of thy senses to obtain the mastery over thee. If a book or a picture inflame thy imagination, cast it aside. It is better that thou lack one beautiful object than that thy will become weakened and thy whole character demoralized.

"Ye have been taught in the schools: Thou shalt not lie. I say to thee that if thou show a submissive demeanor to a man and suggest to another, He is a rascal or a hypocrite, then thou hast lied. And if a person earnestly invite thee and thou hast accepted and at the same time hast inwardly determined not to go, then thou separatest thy soul silently from God. Ye must keep your word and be honest in speech. For behold, God's great nature is also honest, and He eternally maintains its laws.

"Ye have been taught: Thou shalt not kill, nor strike anybody in anger. I say to thee that if a man contend with thee in anger and seek to strike thee, and thou resist him not, then shalt thou have conquered him.

"Ye have been taught: Thou shalt not steal. I say to you: Thou shalt not even try to labor half an hour with half a will and yet demand full wages, for this is theft. Thou shalt also not take with thee any goods out of the workshop of thy employer; thou shalt not destroy the shrubbery in the garden of the rich; thou shalt not destroy what the state has created for ornamental or useful purposes. For all of this will make thee a criminal.

"Ye have been taught: Thou shalt love thy neighbor. I say to you: Love thy enemies; respect those who stand in the ranks of your opponents. Those who are workingmen should honor those who wear good clothes. Those who wear good clothes must honor the workingmen. Then ye will be just and fair to everybody. Look at your God who permits His sun to shine over all creatures, and the rain to fall on the just and the unjust. If ye are good to your relatives and friends, what special good do ye do?

"When thou givest a gift of charity, then do not have it reported

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in the newspapers, so that the community may read it and laud thee. Verily in this way thou losest the blessing of the deed. If thou hast helped a poor man, then thou must not know on the morrow what thou hast done the evening before, and thy Father who sees what is hidden will bless thy life before all people."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LOW SALARIES OF THE CLERGY.

FROM time to time public attention, both in this country and in England, has been drawn to the low salaries received by Christian ministers. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, stated clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly, is the authority for statistics showing that fully 86 per cent. of the ministers of his communion in the United States are paid less than $2,000 a year. And Archdeacon Sinclair, of London, is recently quoted by *The Westminster Gazette* as saying:

"The greater number of the clergy of the Church of England have not enough to eat and drink, hundreds of them are clothed in second-hand garments sent to a charitable society, and many of them have no fuel by means of which to keep themselves warm. Think of it! Leave all the necessitous curates, for the moment, out of the question. More than 7,000 incumbents are bringing up families upon less than £180 a year. Their lives are one perpetual struggle to keep themselves alive and to avoid debt."

In view of these facts, the sentiments of an editorial appearing in a late issue of one of our American religious papers, *The Church Standard*, of Philadelphia, have aroused unusual interest. We quote as follows:

"The chief cause why no more men enter the ministry is materialism, and this materialism is moral, not philosophic. It is the spirit of secularism which prevails. Twenty-five or thirty-five years ago the air was full of philosophic materialism, and we were reading Büchner's *Stoff und Kraft*. That phase is past. The materialism of to-day is a trust in material goods alone, in the denial or contempt of ideals, in refusal to entertain spiritual sanctions. . . . Possibly the pulpit can not in a day or a year overcome this mood of secularism, which robs our age of so much dignity and high endeavor. Thank God, there are still many young men of to-day who have not 'kissed the calves,' who know that they can be content in doing a good work without material success. Their lives and their work will go farther than pulpit harangues to convince the world that the ideals which Jesus gave us are the only substantial objects of attainment; while a secularistic state of society like Babylon's will pass away, leaving nothing behind but mounds of mud. For our own part, we trust that for a long time to come ministers will continue to be poorly paid, and that the condition of the minor clergy be perilous and void of prospect, that the ministry will not attract the place-seeker, the money-lover, and the worldling, but only those who are willing to lay down their lives for His sake. Let us keep secularism out of the ministry."

To this the Rev. A. J. P. McClure, financial agent of the General Clergy Relief Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church, makes rejoinder as follows:

"I am sure that the hope expressed that ministers will continue to be poorly paid, and that the condition of the minor clergy be perilous and void of prospects, will come like a pang of despair to hundreds of worthy clergymen and their families who are struggling, not only in the Northwest and the South, but even in our midst, to live upon incredibly small salaries. Surely 'the laborer is worthy of his hire,' but his hire is pitiably small and becoming smaller. While all other occupations and businesses are increasing in prosperity to-day, the lot of a clergyman of the church is becoming positively harder and more pinched. If it takes $1,100 to-day to do what $700 did four years ago (as actual statistics prove), then why help perpetuate such conditions?

"No doubt it is true that 'no servant of the cross can ask to be exempted from the obligation bound upon every man and woman and child to endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.' But it is surely not the purpose of the church to wait and see how well her clergy and their families can starve. It is a well-known fact that a majority of our clergy, even when on active duty, for which they are in every way well equipped, are underpaid. The salaries of a very large number of them are under $700 a year, while hundreds we know of approximate $400 more nearly. It is being said, alas! by laymen, when they are approached on this subject, that many of the underpaid clergy would not do better outside the ministry; but even if this be true of a few, no one will dare deny that the majority of the clergy belong to that class of earnest spirits that 'would rather eat a crust from the altar than acquire competence in a secular calling.' But if it is only a crust when any such clergyman is young and strong, if even when his provision for his bodily needs has the benefit of his active energies, 'the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it, and the covering narrower than that he can wrap himself in it,' what shall he eat, and where shall he make his couch, and with what shall he cover himself, when he is no longer able to earn any income at all? No one expects him to get 'snug in the center of nothing.' No one expects him to take his place in the line of suppliants before some charity door. Every one recognizes his claim on the church for at least some meager allowance. But unhappily the claim, tho allowed, is too often not paid. And this explains in no small degree why men of worth, depending wholly on their own efforts for maintenance, are sometimes slow to enter the ministry."

The Boston *Congregationalist* and *The Evangelical Messenger* (Cleveland), in discussing the subject, both agree that there is an upward tendency in the payment of ministers' salaries; but, as the latter remarks, "the salaries are still far too low." *Leslie's Weekly* (New York) says:

"The upward tendency in ministers' salaries can go a long way before the ministry as a profession will be in danger of suffering from an overplus of worldly goods and chattels. Probably no class of workers has actually shared less in the great material prosperity of the country during the past few years than clergymen. The cost of living has greatly increased, while their stipends, as a rule, have remained the same. The minister is restrained by the character of his profession, as men of other professions are not, in indulging in business speculation on his own account, no matter what opportunities he may have, altho he is expected at the same time, with his family, to mantain a standard of living as high at least as the average of his congregation or of the community in which he lives. As a matter of fact, if the average salary paid to ministers throughout the country were increased at once by fifty per cent., it would only be an act of common justice and fair dealing to a class of men to whom the country owes far more for light and leadership than money itself can ever repay."

RELIGIOUS NEEDS OF THE FILIPINOS.

THE latest contribution to our knowledge of religious conditions in the Philippines is made by Mr. Albert Leslie Pitcher, an American writer, who records his conclusions after living for two years on familiar terms with the natives of a province in Luzon. Tho himself a Protestant, he thinks it more important that the Filipinos should be taught the meaning of their own religion than that they should be converted to Protestantism. Fully 80 per cent. of the Filipino Catholics, he says, "have no conception of any religion." He continues (in the Boston *Transcript*, September 19):

"To-day the Filipino is outwardly a good Catholic, conforming to the rites of his church in the smallest particular, solemnizing his marriage with mass, christening his young, and elaborating his funeral according to his purse—he still has to pay for every service of his church. The women are constant in their attendance at church; are generally regular in confession and receiving the sacrament; but the men so hate the friars and their influence over the women that they confess rarely. The mass receives the respect a dignified people only can give it; processions of the church, in which heavy, cumbersome images are borne through the streets on men's shoulders, are greatly admired and frequented. No weather is too severe for burying the dead with the necessary rites. . . . Strictest of all their observances is that attending the ministration of the last sacrament; no distance is too great, no tempest too severe, to keep the dying one's family from summoning and often actually carrying the priest to the performance of this duty. In no

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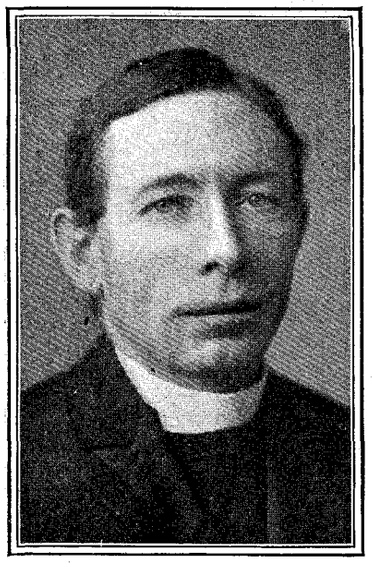
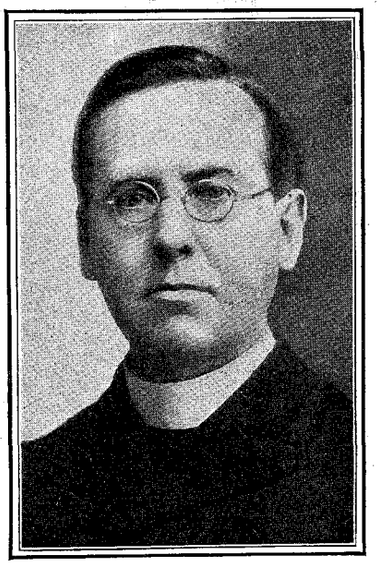


THE RIGHT REV. C. H. BRENT,
Protestant Episcopal Bishop in the Philippines.



THE RIGHT REV. J. J. HARTY,
Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila.

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THE RIGHT REV. D. J. DOUGHERTY,
Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Nueva Segovia.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

respect in conformity to the service of his church is the Filipino remiss.

"But the underlying sadness of it all! Ask him about the Christ, the Virgin, whose image brings them to the dust, and you are pained at his troubled look. Does he know of a Bible? Yes: a book the friars interdicted to his sight. One of my native teachers had a Bible in his house; the friar of the town took it from him. Another had a Protestant almanac because of some pictures in it; he was a man marked for the friar's anger. Such a question as the meaning of elevating the Host was utterly beyond any one I asked."

The ignorance and superstition of the natives must be attributed, in Mr. Pitcher's opinion, to the course pursued by the Roman Catholic priests rather than to their own inability to grasp the teachings of the church. He writes further:

"The Filipinos do not need to become Protestants, but do need to be taught the meaning of religion in the hope of making their Catholicism real and of service to them. In pursuing the latter course the superstition and deep-rooted adherence to custom is not disturbed, and, further, we would seem to have no designs on his church; whereas a religion that was merely the preaching of pure faith, and in a nipa shack or an ordinary boarded house displaying none of the panoply of the Middle Ages, would move his suspicion less than his contempt. To do this we must have American priests and American teachers; the latter to pave the way for the former, not in a religious way, however, for the least approach to Protestant tendency in the schools is inimical to their results. And, on the other hand, because the Department of Education forbade any sectarian teaching, thus barring the catechism from the schools in many towns, teachers' efforts have proved useless. The work of the teacher should be to show the Filipino that he has a mind able to think for itself, and by so doing is, therefore, independent of any man's domination in things sacred as well as secular. This is what we are trying to do in the schools, but we should have the priest to lead this groping mind to the meaning of salvation."

The peculiar relations between the priest and his parish are such that "in the hands of the right man, the patient, friendly sort of worker, American ideals and religious ways could be sown; and if a big, manly soul, with a love for his people—and they are lovable—this priest could so root Americanism that the youth would become a forest of might for the home country, and the coming generation, taught to think about religious matters, could be left to choose between the Roman and the Protestant churches." Moreover:

"The Filipino likes to think for himself; it flatters his vanity wonderfully to be asked his opinion on a matter. He is extremely inquisitive; the novelty of the fact that no longer a padre has final decision on his after-life, but that this is in his own hands, is sure to incite a desire to independent investigations of church questions.

"Protestantism does not yet appeal to him; he can not understand why there should be various sects. I have often been asked about this, and my reply that we did not agree on some of the minor matters of religion weakened our church in his estimation. But let him grow for ten years in an atmosphere of religious toleration and his natural inquisitiveness will provoke investigation of Protestantism, and his love for holding office of any kind, and particularly a church office, forbidden ground so long—these characteristics joined to his ability to independent thought will be most potent agencies working for the Protestant faith."

One of the most serious obstacles to the spread of Protestantism in the Islands is the carelessness of the American colony in the matter of church-going. Some fifty, we are told, out of a total of eight thousand Americans now in Manila, may be found in the Protestant churches of Manila on a Sunday; and "this indifference of ours is inconceivable to the Filipino, who may be weak in theology, but whose attendance at mass is a matter of course." Mr. Pitcher concludes:

"Let us be in no hurry or worry over converting the Filipinos to Protestantism; let us for the time being accept those aids at hand, *i.e.*, the fact that the Filipinos are familiar with the forms of Catholicism and conform to them, and by well-directed, conscientious effort let some priests with full understanding of the difficulties of life in the islands develop a knowledge of the worship the Catholic portion of the Filipinos have so long followed without meaning. The Moros, Mohammedans, and the pagan tribes are different; they offer other difficulties. Above all, and most emphatically, let us by the semblance of conformity to a religion show the natives we are churchgoing, religious conquerors."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Christian Observer (Louisville, Presbyterian) has completed ninety years of continuous publication. It claims to be "the oldest religious newspaper in the world."

MINISTERS with "big feet" are in demand in some parts of the country. The Rev. W. H. Gladden, president of the Pittsburg Conference, appeals through the pages of the Pittsburg *Methodist Recorder* for "at least three or four more pastors for circuit work," and any one who can fill the following conditions will be welcomed, to wit: "Must have small family, if any, and be able to furnish a horse and come to charge unassisted; no doubts as to call to ministry, not afraid of hard work, no hobbies, no place-hunter, sound on the doctrine of holiness (by which is meant holiness as held by the Methodist Protestant Church at large). He must be less than fifty years of age, willing to begin for nominal salary (four or five hundred dollars, and probably a parsonage), a good, clear head, a warm loving heart, and big feet well planted on the solid ground of common sense."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

"EVACUATION" IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA is to restore the treaty port of New-Chwang and to evacuate the Manchurian province of Mukden in a few days, but every newspaper in London predicts that the evacuation will be theoretical, not practical. More faith is pinned abroad to Russia's sanction of the promise obtained from the Chinese Government by the United States that the ports of Mukden and Ta-tung-kau shall be "opened." But, as the London *Pilot* remarks, "there are conditions" even here. Manchuria, declares our authority, "will not be evacuated in any real sense." Russia will "make a farce of withdrawal" from Manchuria. The British weekly thus analyzes the relations between Russia and the United States:

"The long-existent tendency of feeling in the United States for friendship with Russia is not the fading superstitious feeling which some of our newspaper correspondents have tried to make out of late. It would be safer and more accurate to regard it as cropping out of a sound and truly forecasting political instinct. For it grew into vigorous existence when it was almost unaccountable—this strange sympathy of 'the bright land of freedom' with the darkest, sternest, most repressive and repulsive autocracy in Christendom; whereas now, when the sentiment is no warmer, but rather less warm, it has the warrant of changed political conditions present and prospective. On the other hand, it has always been good Russian policy to cultivate friendship with the United States; and by and through the new-sprung political conditions aforesaid, it has now become and is likely to remain a better policy still. Not unnaturally, therefore, it seems to have been taken for granted on the Russian side that these relations were understood as established on a working basis—that is to say, for example, that while the Russian Government was not only willing to admit the United States to an exceptional footing in Manchuria, but was desirous of doing so, the American Government would be content to look no farther than the satisfaction of its own commercial interests."

But Russia took a little too much for granted, continues the organ we are quoting. The United States persisted in the policy of the "open door," and succeeded to some extent where both Great Britain and Japan had come away empty-handed. *The New Liberal Review* (London) has an article by E. R. Thompson, according to which there are three main points to be kept in view in considering the problem of the Far East so far as it relates to "evacuation." These are:

"(1) The strength of the Russian grip on the province; the fixity of her purpose there; and the extreme improbability of her relinquishing voluntarily an ambition so long meditated and so tenaciously followed.

"(2) The ambitions and forebodings of Japan, and the ultimate collision with Russia, to which they inevitably point.

"(3) The effect of the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902, which makes us, in certain contingencies, a party to a Japanese quarrel."

On the continent of Europe the press notes that the question of Manchuria is really merging into a question of Korea. What Japan is afraid of, according to the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), is that Russia will swallow up Korea. Korea is the granary of Japan, the pivot of her world-policy. Japan would like a war without delay, but Great Britain "is pulling no chestnuts out of that fire." "With what exemplary self-restraint Russia conducts herself!" comments the Paris *Temps*, an organ which derives nearly the whole of its edification in world-politics from a contemplation of the policy of St. Petersburg in the Far East. "The pessimistic reports," it says further, "which continue to arrive regarding the relations of Japan and Russia are from British or American sources." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) sees fit to print editorials on the situation all characterized by sentiments of which the following is typical:

"As regards the essential interests of Japan, they are political in Korea and commercial in Manchuria and the rest of China. If, therefore, it be possible to find in the conditions of the Far Eastern problem some common ground acceptable to Japan and to the other Powers interested, it is not so easy to see why there is any necessity of resorting to war. Up to the present time it has not been established that such an understanding is out of the question, altho it must be confessed that it has been arrived at more slowly than one had a right to expect. The Japanese papers were recently adding their bellicose tones to those of the professors of the University of Tokyo, who alleged that a war with Russia is opportune. But in Japan, as elsewhere, the Government can not let itself be dragooned by an irresponsible press, nor by professors who are necessarily theorists rather than practical politicians."

In commenting upon utterances of this kind, the German papers—notably the *Frankfurter Zeitung*—remark that Paris official and semi-official organs are "tuned to the strains of the Russian official orchestra."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RISE OF GERMANY AS A GREAT NAVAL POWER.

THE most significant fact in the world-politics of the hour is the rise of Germany as a great naval power. Of this we are assured on the authority of the ablest contemporary writers who deal with international affairs in the current European periodicals. Students of the subject were long inclined to doubt the ability of the Berlin Government to realize its ambitions in the direction of sea power. No doubts are entertained at present. France, the second naval power, will yield that position to Germany by the year 1916, perhaps by the year 1910, we are informec. The following from *The National Review* (London) represents expert altho anonymous opinion:

"The German fleet is at present being yearly increased by two first-class battle-ships, one armored cruiser, and six destroyers, while at the same time additional ships are to be constructed to replace those which become obsolete. This is business and not haphazard and panic building like our own. Twenty-five years from the date of the laying down of each battle-ship on the list, a new *Ersatzbau*, or supplementary ship, has to be laid down to take the old vessel's place. It follows that in 1905 Germany will dispose of fourteen battle-ships of modern design, and in 1908 of at least twenty, and perhaps twenty-five, with a proportion of armored cruisers and destroyers. Owing to the fact that the program is determined long beforehand, for a term of years, ships are built more cheaply than in any other country. The shipbuilders and armor-plate makers know exactly what orders to expect, and can make arrangements accordingly, while the steadiness and regularity of the demand enable them to keep their plants occupied."

The mobilization of the fleet, under the German system, we read further, is "rapid in the extreme." "Germany counts much upon the rapidity of her action at the outset, upon striking heavy blows before the antagonist is ready—in a word, upon using the weapon which surprise offers to the well-prepared." Here is a statement of what the immediate present holds in store:

"The German fleet at the close of this year will number eight modern battle-ships of the first class, with two modern armored cruisers, which are for many purposes little inferior to battle-ships, eight older battle-ships of inferior power, but recently rebuilt and brought up to date in many respects, and twenty-four destroyers. The new ships in this fleet are admirably designed, heavily armed, and well officered and manned. The shooting is excellent, for last summer before the Kaiser the flagship fired eight rounds in a minute from a 6-inch gun, and every shot hit the target. This is quite as good as the practise of the very best of our ships, and is undoubtedly a fine performance. In coaling a German battle-ship holds the world's record, having taken on board fuel at the rate of 290 tons an hour, tho it is true that the total quantity shipped was less than is usually embarked in the case of British battle-ships, and, therefore, the strain on the crew was less severe. It is then obvious that the German navy, so far as can be judged by the mathematical tests usually applied, has attained a very high degree of efficiency."

An impressive idea of the commanding position in store for the German navy was afforded in a recent article published by *The*

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North American Review (New York), from the pen of an authority well able to estimate the possibilities and probabilities of sea power. Among other things we read:

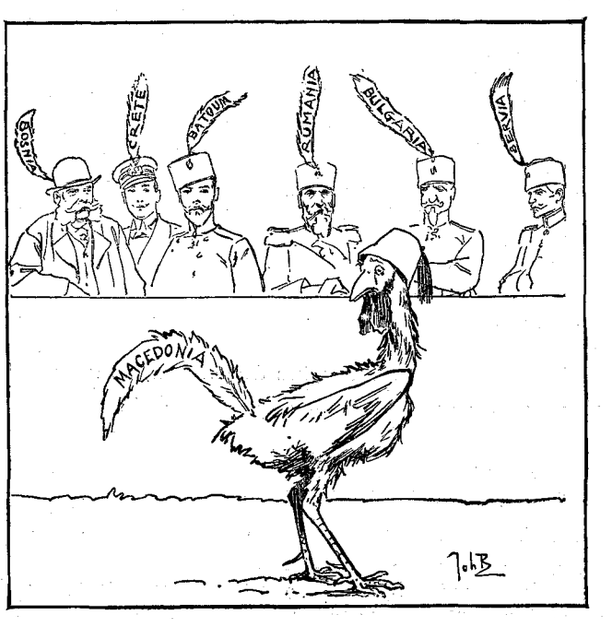
"A plan of enlargement was adopted by the Reichstag two years ago, at the urgent solicitation of the Kaiser, and has thus become an organic law of the empire, not subject to fluctuations of public opinion. The enormous sums needed for the purpose, amounting in all to over $250,000,000, have been appropriated, in annual instalments, by the same national parliament. The scheme provides for the more than doubling of the present size of the German navy, and for the remodeling and modernizing of about a score of the old vessels—those of the so-called *Sachsen* and *Oldenburg* classes or types. The transformation is to be completed, according to the wording of the law, by 1915; but it is an open secret that the rate of construction has been much accelerated, so that the year 1910 will probably see the young naval giant in readiness. When completed, at any rate, the German navy will consist of thirty-seven battle-ships—the number at present is fifteen—comprising twenty-seven of the largest and most powerful type, eight of the second size, and two smaller ones; twenty-six armored cruisers, ten large and sixteen smaller ones; thirty-two sea-going gunboats, averaging 350 tons each; and fourteen big armored vessels for coast and harbor defense. The total equipment will be 109 fighting vessels, manned by 55,000 seamen and marines, with 74,000 naval reserves, and, for batteries, 586 heavy guns, and 2,836 secondary and machine guns. This navy will be equal in the three points mentioned—namely, number and tonnage of vessels, men, and guns—to the present French navy, with the enormous advantage, however, of being new, up to date, and equipped with all the most recent improvements. Germany would then be, unless France should follow in her footsteps, of which there does not seem to be any likelihood at present, the second sea power in the world."

The most important utterances regarding the German navy are thought to proceed from the Leipsic *Grenzboten*, an imperialist and Pan-German organ which insists that Germany must never rest until her supremacy on the sea is undisputed and indisputable. A recent article in the journal named was widely copied in the British press, because it instituted certain comparisons between the navy of Germany and the navy of Great Britain. The London *Times* gave at the time the following summary:

"The German Emperor's gift to the Reichstag of a comparative table, drawn by his own hand, of the relative strength of the British and German navies has prompted a number of Germans to inquire why the comparison has been made. It should be remembered that the table is one of a series of similar naval diagrams constructed by the Emperor and presented by him to the Reichstag. The *Grenzboten* of Leipsic, the same magazine which published the Emperor's letter to Admiral Hollmann on the 'higher criticism,' provides an answer to this very natural inquiry. The table, it is asserted, does not portend a new navy bill, nor is it to be interpreted as if a clenched fist were being shaken against England. No new navy bill which could be proposed could be expected to bring the German navy up to the numerical standard of that of Great Britain, and the table, so far from being minatory, proves that it would be absurd for a Power of such manifestly inferior naval strength as Germany to provoke or challenge an opponent whose maritime resources are so much greater than its own. . . . . .

"The article then proceeds to deal with the probable situation in 1916, when the whole of the program laid down in the navy law of 1900 will have been carried out. Germany will then have in commission and in reserve 38 battle-ships, 14 armored cruisers, and 38 cruisers with an armored deck, or a total of 90 vessels. But Great Britain at present possesses 165 ships of these three classes, and as it may be expected that there will be a proportionate increase in the British navy, the *Grenzboten* assumes that Great Britain will have in 1916 60 battle-ships, 25 armored cruisers, and 150 cruisers with an armored deck, unless the difficulty of providing officers and crews for such an enormous fleet proves to be insuperable. Great Britain, therefore, need not trouble herself at all about the German navy at the present day, tho in 1916 it will be worthy of her attention, as it will then be strong enough to prevent a blockade of the German coasts. The German navy in 1916 could only threaten the English coast if the British Mediterranean squadron were held in check by an ally of Germany's, or if, which is extremely improbable, British strategy were to prove greatly inferior. In these circumstances it is absurd to regard the Emperor's diagram as intended to convey the lesson *delenda est Carthago*. The *Grenzboten* thinks that the British Admiralty must be aware that the suggested creation of a North Sea squadron of eighteen battleships would, if carried into effect, be a serious menace, and not to Germany alone. A naval armament so disproportionately powerful would compel other Powers to think of a coalition."

To understand aright the basis of German naval policy, we are told by another anonymous writer, who has chosen *The Contemporary Review* (London) as the medium of his communication to the world, "it is necessary to keep in mind the economic condi-



THE PLUCKED SULTAN.

"They're all wearing my feathers—are they going to take the last one away from me?"

—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

MRS. BRITANNIA (to Miss Hellas)—"Well! I am surprised to see you in such company!"

MISS HELLAS—"Why, he's just told me that he's an old flame of yours."

—*Punch* (London).

THE BALKANS IN CARTOON.

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tions of the empire," and he thus states those conditions to the extent that they are involved in the development of sea power:

"A blockade of any length would reduce Germany to submission. As Germany can only pay for her increasingly high demand in raw products and foodstuffs by the exports of her highly developed industry, by the proceeds of her shipping, and by the interest accruing from capital investments abroad, it is obvious at a glance that this would be the case. The problem with her is one of population. It has been estimated that her soil can turn out enough to feed 22,000,000 people not engaged in agrarian pursuits; to support the 60,000,000 which it is generally calculated will be the German population in 1904, German agriculture must increase its output in raw materials by 45 per cent.—which is technically impossible. According to Professor Voigt, if German agriculture be allowed to go to ruin, as has been the case in England, Germany will have to pay no less than £500,000,000 [$2,500,000,000] annually in imports to feed the population. Another practical economist and statistician, Dr. Vosberg-Rekow, has admitted that in the case of war and stoppage of the Atlantic export trade in raw products from the United States, German industry would fall to the ground like a house built of cards. In a word, the vitality of the body politic and of German industry is dependent upon the imports; and the realization of this fact has revolutionized German policy, and directed it into an entirely new channel. It has led, primarily, to the construction of a powerful navy to protect the over-sea trade routes; secondarily, to the acquirement of colonies, and to a policy of expansion across the seas on economic-political lines.

"It comes finally to this: if the increasing population which Germany is every year less and less able to feed and find work for is not to emigrate, and so become lost to the country, land must be found to settle them on, and a navy must be built to protect them. Had the vast sums, which it is calculated the six to seven millions of Germans who have emigrated have up to the point of emigration cost the country, years ago been laid out in acquiring colonies and building a fleet, these emigrants would now be German subjects. Which is indeed conceivable. Undoubtedly of the two the fleet is the better investment. This, then, in outline is Germany's position. With characteristic adaptability her policy has been shaped accordingly."

A well-informed writer on German affairs, Mr. O. Eltzbacher, writes in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) that Emperor William is the power behind the navy of his empire. The Emperor it was "who set the ball rolling and gave to the colonial movement its aggressive character by pointing out that German colonial ambitions could only be satisfied after Germany had secured the supremacy of the ocean." The writer quoted thus pursues this branch of the subject:

"As far back as the 24th of April, 1897, William II. said in Cologne at a banquet: 'Neptune with the trident is a symbol for us that we have new tasks to fulfil since the empire has been welded together. Everywhere we have to protect German citizens, everywhere we have to maintain German honor: that trident must be in our fist!' On other occasions his Majesty coined the winged words, 'Our future lies upon the water.' 'Without the consent of Germany's ruler nothing must happen in any part of the world.' 'We are in bitter need of a strong German navy.' 'May our Fatherland be as powerful, as closely united, and as authoritative, as was the Roman Empire of old, in order that the old 'Civis Romanus sum' be replaced by 'I am a German citizen'!"

"It may be objected that these and similar utterances of his majesty were the spontaneous and ill-considered private opinions of a private man who happens to be the head of the state, not *pronunciamientos* deliberately launched by the head of the empire; that they were, in fact, not sanctioned by the official representatives of German policy, and, therefore, devoid of political significance. People who express such views are evidently ignorant of the far-reaching—nay, almost unlimited, political power vested in the German Emperor under the German constitution, and are not aware that William II. is virtually his own chancellor.

"That the phrase 'That trident must be in our fist,' was not merely a metaphor spontaneously born from banquet-heated enthusiasm, but the deliberate statement of a well-considered policy, may be seen from the dry, matter-of-fact preamble to the German navy bill of 1900, which says: 'Germany must have a fleet of such strength that a war against the mightiest Power would involve risks threatening the supremacy of that Power.' These statements, made by the Emperor in person, and by his government in the navy bill, were still further emphasized, and not spontaneously but very deliberately emphasized, by the imperial chancellor, von Bülow, who said in the Reichstag on the 11th of December, 1899: 'We must create a fleet strong enough to exclude attack from *any* Power,' and on the 12th of June, 1900: 'It is necessary that Germany should be strong enough at sea to maintain German peace, German honor, and German prosperity all the world over.' Admiral Tirpitz, the Secretary of State for the imperial navy, stated, also in the Reichstag, "We do not know what adversary we may have to face. We must, therefore, arm with a view of meeting the most dangerous naval conflict possible.' Only a few weeks ago Mr. Bassermann, the leader of the Liberal party in the German Reichstag, thought it necessary to indorse also, on behalf of his party, those utterances."

It is important to remember that nearly all the views given above are those of the anti-German school of world-politics. We shall, in due time, summarize current German views on the important topic of the naval power of the great Teutonic empire.

RUSSIA AND THE JEWISH POPULATION.

IT is admitted even by the Liberals, the strong opponents of antisemitism, that the Jewish problem in Russia has entered upon a new phase. The antisemitic press, with the *Novoye Vremya* at its head, recognizes that the policy of restriction, discrimination, and exclusion has failed, if it has not aggravated the evil by creating unforeseen difficulties and dangers. A new policy is rendered imperative, but along what lines?

The antisemitic papers are advocating the encouragement of emigration. A series of articles in the *Novoye Vremya* has openly criticized the government for hampering the emigration of the Jews by obsolete laws and regulations. Not only, it is said, should the door be opened wide for all to leave, but the state should aid the movement financially and morally by sanctioning and subsidizing Jewish emigration societies. Russia can not support 5,000,000 Jews, says the paper, and a part of that element of the population must go elsewhere. Theoretically, it continues, the permanent solution of the problem lies in an even distribution of the Jews. If Russia had no more of them, in proportion to her population, than France, Germany, or England, there would be no question to settle and no occasion for any antisemitic movement. As, however, thorough equalization is impracticable, Russia should strive to reduce her share of the burden, and emigration is the only means of such reduction.

Nearly all the Liberal papers dismiss this "remedy" as idle. Their solution is the abolition of all anti-Jewish legislation, including that confining the Jews within a pale of settlement, and the bestowing upon them of equal rights and privileges with all other subjects of the Czar. The *Kievlianin*, published at Kieff, long a center of antisemitism, has entirely changed its position on the question, and is now favoring a thoroughly liberal policy. It says in a recent editorial:

"The law creating the pale of settlement, having almost entirely failed of its original purpose, has at the same time been prolific of troubles to the administration, has demoralized the lower organs of the police and entailed numberless injurious restrictions upon our industrial and commercial activities. The Jews could not injure the Russian trading class, which possesses the capital, the experience, the connections requisite to success; but they would cause a certain animation and activity in which many of our regions are in great need. Since it is clear that the Jews have not had a bad economic influence on the mass of Russian inhabitants in the pale, where they have so long been confined, there is certainly no foundation whatever for apprehending such an influence in the remainder of Russia, where they would constitute an insignificant minority.

"Similarly, without fear of any economic evil, the law of 1882, prohibiting Jews from residing outside of the cities and towns of the pale itself, might be repealed."

The paper emphasizes the importance of this fundamental re-

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form, but goes on to say that the other restrictions should likewise be abrogated, tho they concern administrative practise rather than law. Why should the educational facilities of the country be denied to all but a small percentage of the Jews? There may be reason for temporary restrictions if our facilities are inadequate. But the interest of the state requires that the demand for education shall be satisfied completely. The common schools are the best agencies of assimilation. And, concludes the paper, assimilation should be the aim and end of all our measures; discrimination causes discord, mutual hatred, and antagonism, and to persist in it is to intensify the evil and drive the poison of the malady deeper and deeper into the political organism.

The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, the organ of the Moscow University, and the *Novosti* are in accord with the *Kievlianin*. A prominent publicist in the first-named Liberal organ says that the legislation of the past is the direct cause of the present Jewish problem. The very traits complained of in the Jew have been fostered, developed, stimulated by the policy of his critics. The Jew is accused of buying his way, of bribing officials, of relying on the power of money, etc. He has had to use these means in sheer self-preservation. From the smallest privilege to the highest money has been the sole means of getting a chance along with all others. In the tales of Jewish exploitation and oppression the writer finds nothing but assumption and prejudice. He says:

"I am sure that were the Russian, Englishman, Frenchman, or German placed in the conditions under which the Russian Jews have so long had to live, each of them would have become a master of petty intrigue, an expert in evasion and trickery. In France, for example, where the Jew enjoys perfect freedom, his alleged commercial instinct has not undermined the welfare of the masses. In one center, where there is not a single Jew, the masses are appallingly poor. Evidently the trouble lies in something else."

The writer advocates the undoing of everything connected with the past policy toward the Jews. It is suspected, however, that the Government sympathizes with the antisemitic press and believes in emigration rather than in equal rights as the solution of the Jewish problem.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BREACH BETWEEN POLES AND GERMAN CLERICALS.

KORFANTY, the distinguished Polish deputy in the German Reichstag, has become the central figure of a determined contest of his party with the forces of German clericalism, marshaled by the German Cardinal Kopp, Bishop of Breslau. The complications, which are now agitating the entire Polish press, grew out of the attitude of the Polish National Democrats in the recent elections throughout Germany. The Poles were deemed by the Roman Catholic authorities in peril of overlooking their duties to their church in the eagerness with which they strove for the national cause. Much feeling was manifested by the Polish element against the clerical Center party, which represents the political aspirations of the Roman Catholics in the empire. The *Gornoslanzak* (Kattowitz), an anti-Center Polish organ, fell under ecclesiastical displeasure because of the aggressiveness of its tone. Cardinal Kopp felt constrained to take a hand in the amenities and the heartburnings of the struggle. "The popular language and customs," he declared to the people, "are a great good, but not the chief good of man. Language, customs, and nationality are only the dress in which people appear during the short pilgrimage of life. But for all will come the day when they must doff the earthly dress." He concluded with a threat to refuse the spiritual consolations of the church to all who subscribed for or read the *Gornoslanzak* or any other Polish national paper against which the parish priest had issued a condemnation. The objection of the cardinal to the Polish national press was that in many instances it had by means of false charges "and vile libel and contumely endeavored to turn the Catholic people from the leaders ordained for them by God."

The publication of the cardinal's edict occasioned infinite discussion and controversy. The *Nowa Reforma* (Cracow) pronounced the document "inconsistent with the dignity and mission of a Catholic bishop," and declared that if a prelate under Russian sway had issued such a proclamation he would have been tried for "abuse of the spiritual authority." It added:

"The cardinal's letter has all the earmarks of such an abuse of authority. The cardinal had neither right nor reason on his side in what he said. The national Polish press throughout Silesia did not say a single word against the church, but condemned the abuse by the clergy of their spiritual authority for purely political ends. That such abuses exist, the cardinal himself very well knows. In the interest of his church, therefore, he should have proceeded against the priests in question. He should not have attacked the press that exposes the evil. The appearance of the cardinal's letter at the time shows it to have been designed as a crafty electoral contrivance in the interest of the Government and the clerical Center party."

It was only upon those Poles who are as yet without national self-consciousness that the cardinal's words exerted any influence, thinks the *Slowo Polskie* (Leopol). "The double standard with which Cardinal Kopp measures the Polish and the German national movements is too apparent," it declares. "The cardinal's purely German point of view is too conspicuous. Even a pious and ignorant Silesian miner must ask himself why it is that the reverend arch-shepherd calls Polish popular language and customs a great good, but not the chief good, of man, and refrains from applying the same expressions to the customs of the beloved German members of his flock who, under the cloak of religion, are smuggling their German national aims into Polish national life." The noted Catholic Polish review, the *Przegland Katolicki* (Warsaw), which is very moderate on the issue of nationality, thinks "a Catholic bishop should take into consideration only the Catholicism of his people." It says further:

"A Catholic prelate is not called upon to renounce his own nationality, but he ought to disregard it whenever it is essential for him to mete out exact justice to his subordinates who happen to be of another nationality. He is at liberty, therefore, to interfere in national contests only for the purpose of impartially appeasing them, and not of countenancing one nationality to the detriment of another. In this case there is no doubt that the cardinal did not act as he ought to have done, that he not only did not fulfil his duties, but even transgressed against the law, the inviolable law of nature, which is the distinction of race. In view of these considerations, his interdict has no weight, no binding force. However trammeled may be the freedom of the Holy See in its relations with such a power as Prussia, one can be sure that in the event of an appeal to Rome the Polish Catholics will not lose their case. They ought to take their stand on the ground that a man is liable to err even tho he be a bishop and a cardinal. It would be improper to have regard for his dignity when it is necessary to rectify the consequences of his error."

The breach was widened, however, by the refusal of the Roman Catholic authorities to permit the marriage of the Polish deputy Korfanty with the rites of the church unless he apologized in all the Polish papers to those priests who had been criticized in the columns of the *Gornoslanzak*. The editorial opinion of that organ was alleged to proceed from Korfanty. The Polish deputy had signed a declaration that in religious matters he would always be obedient to the Roman Catholic Church, but he declined to make the apologies required by the clergy. The result is that the Polish deputy is outside the limits of spiritual consolation in the practical Catholic sense, even his marriage having been a civil ceremony. The Polish organs urge that this case be appealed to Rome.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE LONDON PRESS ON THE ENGLISH CABINET CRISIS.

THE course of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in resigning when and as he did proves him "the greatest of the imperial patriots we have yet produced," says the London *Times*, which sees in him, furthermore, one who "scoffs at the cravens who tell us our race is growing old." But the anti-preferentialist London *News* asserts that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has "wrecked himself." Further, "his policy has failed." To return to what the London *Times* says:

"It is no disparagement of Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton to say that their withdrawal from the cabinet, more than half anticipated as it was, is a matter of quite subordinate importance compared with the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, by universal admission the strongest member of the administration and the statesman who has made, in our time, the most powerful and abiding impression both on the masses at home and on the younger nations that are growing up to manhood within the empire."

There must be a general election at no distant day. Thus the London *News* (pausing in its denunciation of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain long enough to make a suggestion) expresses itself:

"The resignations bring us face to face with an appeal to the country. That appeal can not be delayed beyond the autumn. For even the fragment of the cabinet that remains is rent in twain on the subject of the hour. The statements as to the Duke of Devonshire 'weakening' were, as we stated the other day, without foundation. It will probably be found when the full truth of the crisis is told that the duke was the real pivot of the struggle—that the condition of his remaining was that Mr. Chamberlain should go as well as Mr. Ritchie. But tho for the immediate purposes of the hour the duke remains, both he and Lord Balfour of Burleigh are in direct opposition to the Prime Minister on the fiscal question, and it is obvious that everybody will desire as speedy a termination as possible to an unpleasant position. The duty of the Liberal party is evident. It must be prepared for instant battle. Mr. Chamberlain has delivered the enemy into our hands, and no power on earth can save them. But the victory should be as complete and overwhelming as we can make it. We have an appalling mass of arrears to clear off, and the mandate from the country should be so emphatic that even the House of Lords will beware of resisting it. No party was ever presented with so supreme an opportunity as that which confronts the Liberal party to-day. It has no rival—no alternative. The Tories will go to the constituencies in mutually hostile battalions. They will have no leader to follow, no policy to proclaim. They may be left to deal with each other. When they have solved the problem which has set them at each other's throats, we shall be glad to meet them in ordered array. But meanwhile our business is to leave them struggling, and to present the country with a great Liberal policy of reform. The confusion into which the enemy have fallen frees us from the necessity of defensive action, which, indeed, we have always insisted was the wrong attitude to adopt. We have not so much to defend the policy of free-trade as to proclaim the extension of the principle involved in it to the land system. We have to present the country with a just settlement of the education question, the adjustment of the relations between law and labor, and the reform of taxation and of the licensing system. The opportunity is great."

If an election be held soon, Mr. Balfour will find himself leading "a fatuous, feeble, foolish mob with but the stump of a policy," says *The St. James's Gazette* (London). A warning against involving cabinet reconstruction in the electoral struggle supposed to be pending is uttered by that Conservative organ, *The Standard* (London):

"There is a tendency in some quarters to suggest that the Prime Minister will be content with a mere stop-gap administration, just strong enough to go on with the necessary routine until next session or the general election. We are convinced that it would be a grave mistake to adopt this easy and inglorious course. It is notorious that the cabinet for some time past has been deficient in authority and administrative ability. It has contained too many members who scarcely rise above a respectable mediocrity. The pending reconstruction gives Mr. Balfour a chance to repair this defect. If some of the able men who have gained a great reputation in the service of the empire, rather than in the conflict of party politics, were introduced, the advantage would be inestimable. To confer cabinet offices on such statesmen as, for example, Lord Cromer and Lord Milner, might be a departure from precedent; but the country would gain by it, and the cabinet itself would be substantially strengthened by such an accession of proved capacity and personal talent. It would be an irretrievable error to patch up the rents in the ministerial machine with any material that comes to hand. That would be to insure defeat when the time comes for an appeal to the country."

As to Mr. Chamberlain's future *The Daily Telegraph* (London), which has been made his mouthpiece upon occasion, declares:

"There is no defeat, there is no retreat, and there will be no recantation. He has given a pledge to the colonies which he will never break; he has laid a program before the country which he believes that the nation can be educated to accept, and, in the face of all the calculated calumny by which he has been assailed, he proves his sincerity and conviction, once for all, by as great a sacrifice as a statesman ever made and in as great a cause."

The course of Mr. Chamberlain has been "a piece of able strategy," thinks *The Daily Chronicle* (London). It adds that the imperialist statesman wants to "break the country in gradually to a system of protection through the instrumentality of a proposal for retaliation, so that in the end public opinion may be 'ripe' for the whole of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme." The same idea is put from a friendly point of view in the following words by *The Morning Advertiser* (London):

"He will be actually stronger out of the cabinet than in it. With no other issues but the one subject of imperial unity before him, he will address himself to the task of converting the British nation to a sense of the colonial danger. His task will be a great one, worthy to be ranked with the labors of Hercules, but we believe he will yet clear out the Augean stable of ancient Cobdenism and let the clean waters of imperial streams flow through it."

The same organ thus defines Mr. Balfour's attitude:

"The Prime Minister shakes his departing colleague by the hand and says in effect: 'Go on and prosper. You have the right idea. In time you will convert the country to it. At present the country will have none of it. Your scheme is right, but it is not within the range of practical politics. My business as Premier is to deal only with such things as are within the practical zone.'"

The Daily Mail (London) is glad Mr. Chamberlain is gone because, says this Conservative but popular paper, "he wanted to tax the people's food." *The Daily Express* makes Mr. Chamberlain a moral Gulliver among Liliputians, thus:

"Mr. Chamberlain steps out from among his weak-kneed companions. He does not hesitate, nor fear, nor falter. He is not that kind of man. He sees the stern facts to which other ministers are naturally or wilfully blind. He knows his duty, and he does it like the great patriot he is. Never has his reputation stood so high as at this moment."

The leading weeklies of the British metropolis—so far as they have come to hand—are not clear-cut in their comment. The conviction that prompted the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, and which is to be the life of his coming campaign of education, according to *The Saturday Review* (London), is that "the empire may be bound by a commercial tie, and, unless so bound, it will fall to pieces." "Mr. Balfour," says *The Spectator* (London), "has managed his crisis with great adroitness, tho not, we fear, with equal wisdom." It reads the political future thus:

"We may state here our belief that Mr. Chamberlain, loyal as his intentions doubtless are, will find it hard to avoid fighting for his own hand; that Mr. Balfour, loaded with his new protection, will be unable to secure a majority in the country; and that the result of the election will be an attempt to form a Rosebery Government, which will not be long enduring."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

AN EPIC OF THE DOG.

THE CALL OF THE WILD. By Jack London. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 231 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THIS story is a dog-epic, lacking the poetic form. Buck, the hero, is a cross between a St. Bernard and a Scotch shepherd, but he is a dog lifted by the imagination of Mr. London as high above ordinary dogs as Achilles is lifted above ordinary men.

When gold is discovered in the Klondike, the demand for dogs to haul sleds in that country grows rapidly. Buck is stolen from his luxurious home in Southern California and thrown into the wild, fierce, arduous life of Alaska, amid other dogs that are more like wolves than dogs. The story grips you at once. It is full of incidents, dramatic struggles for mastery, duels to the death, a wild primeval life in which craft and cunning and courage and strength are the only things that count. Buck has the strength and courage to begin with, and the craft and cunning are quickly developed.

JACK LONDON.

There are always human beings in the story, men of the rough miner and courier class, who furnish an interesting background, somewhat as the gods furnish a background for Homer's or Vergil's heroes, for we still insist on the epical nature of the tale. These human beings come in and go out of the story, while Buck remains to the end; and, in the end, he has heard the "call of the wild" that appeals to the primeval that is in him, and he goes forth to join a band of wolves and conquer a place as leader:

"When the long winter nights come on and the wolves follow their meat into the lower valleys, he may be seen running at the head of the pack through the pale moonlight or glimmering borealis, leaping gigantic above his fellows, his great throat a bellow as he sings a song of the younger world, which is the song of the pack."

That is our final picture of him. Mr. London has made no pretense of writing a work of science, a treatise on natural history. It is a work of art, not of science. The details of the story are incredible; but while you read you care no more for that than you care for Homer's incredible details,—such, for instance, as the one about Achilles's heel. Mr. London has given us a piece of lasting literature, or we are much mistaken.

AN OUTLINE OF THE NEW THEOLOGY.

THE RECOVERY AND RESTATEMENT OF THE GOSPEL. By Loran David Osborne, Ph.D. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 253 pp. Price, $1.50. University of Chicago Press.

THIS is a clear and unimpassioned account of the process by which the original teaching of Jesus was obscured by foreign admixtures and is now being explicated again by the modern scientific method in theology. The author sets forth his statements unsupported by the authorities with which he has doubtless made himself familiar, leaving his book entirely unincumbered with foot-notes and references. His treatment marches along in clear order, carrying its own vouchers in the reasonableness of the statement. He holds that the modern theological shift is the last step in the whole readjustment of the conditions of modern thinking. As all the remainder of our knowledge has divorced itself from the Old-World culture, so at last theology and religion are to leave medieval culture and terminology behind and clothe themselves in a modern form.

The first part of the book traces the process by which the original teaching of Jesus was obscured in two important directions. We find in the teaching of Jesus neither an ecclesiastical system nor a scheme of theology. The theology developed during the first three centuries is chiefly an application of the method and spirit of Greek philosophy to the Christian religion. It clothed itself more or less in the Roman juridical terminology, but essentially, our author thinks, it was a Greek addition. The ecclesiastical establishment, however, was entirely Roman. The Protestant Reformation, attacking that which was most tangible, struck only at the Church. Partially successful in freeing men from the domination of the Roman hierarchy, the Reformation left theology essentially untouched. Protestant theology, equally with Roman Catholic, remained as Augustine and Tertullian originally shaped it, on a Greek philosophical method. The work that is now being done, and that is to complete the unfinished task of the Reformation, is to accomplish the same task for theology that the Reformation accomplished in ecclesiastics.

The author purposes to accomplish this task, or rather he affirms that it will be accomplished, by explicating the original teaching and the real personality of Jesus. He assumes that these are religiously the ultimate grounds of reality. The task in hand is to eliminate the theology that was first made on Greek methods, and then read back into the Gospels. As soon as it is made clear that our theology is not in the Gospels, the task will be accomplished for every one who sees that fact.

The bulk of the book, carrying the treatment negatively the entire way, is evidently intended to lead up to the author's suggested outline of New-Testament theology with which the book concludes. This statement is the poorest part of the book. It is one of the many attempts now being made to substitute a new system of theology for the old one. The great divergencies of these attempts indicate a fallacious inference underlying them all, namely, that Jesus taught a definite system of thought.

A KENTUCKY IDYL.

THE LITTLE SHEPHERD OF KINGDOM COME. By John Fox, Jr. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 404 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"THE Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" has much of what we are looking for in "the great American novel." It is redolent of the soil and of Americanism. The Civil War, which has become, even to a generation that knows it only by tradition, a rather hackneyed theme, is made here a vivid background, throbbing with truth.

The "Little Shepherd" is "Chad," just "Chad," when the story opens,—an adorable little boy in the Cumberland Mountains, sole survivor of a gaunt family from which Death, after striking down father, son, and daughter, has just plucked the mother. Not "Chad's" mother, tho as near a mother as anything the little boy had known. "Most people were very kind to him, looking upon him as one of the wandering waifs one finds throughout the Cumberland upon whom the good folks of the mountain do not visit the father's sin. He knew what he was thought to be, and it mattered so little, since it made no discrimination against him, that he had accepted it without question." The harshest term attached to these "born orphans" was "wood-colt," a name poetic and redolent of the virgin uplands. Later, the civilized obloquy of the bar sinister was to burn his soul like a white-hot iron. But the lonely little chap is one of "nature's noblemen"—no reader can doubt that from the start.

"Chad" is not all alone, for he has "Jack," a sheep-dog really fit to be his dog and to figure in his story from beginning to end. There is no part of the book more fascinating than these opening chapters, which show the two flung upon the mountain world as unconditioned as purely sylvan creatures. Mr. Fox has a faun-like sense of nature and dips his pen into her heart when he would body forth her aspects. He is virile, colored, simple in his style, his innate sensitiveness lending grip to his narrative.

"I ain't nothin' but a boy, but I got to ack like a man now," is "Chad's" summary of the situation as he faces the universe in his absolute loneliness on the mountain. He does "ack like a man" to the end of the chapter. A little later and he descends to the blue-grass lowlands, where the sweet and the bitter await him in Lexington. He learns to love, discovers what it is to be cared for, and writhes with two fierce soul-thrusts': the one when his nearest and dearest recoil before the stigma which he bears from those who had "loved not wisely but too well"; the other, when they spurn him with fiercer animosity because he elects to wear the "Blue" instead of the "Gray."

JOHN FOX, JR.

No longer "Chad" the "wood-colt," but Chadwick Buford, of Kentucky blue-blood, when the long gathering resentment of the South burst forth in rebellion, he agonized in his struggle to know where duty lay. It meant more than life or death to him. "Like all mountaineers, Chad had little love of State and only love of country, was first, last, and all the time simply American. It was not reason—it was instinct." In the narration of the ensuing strife as a part of his story, Mr. Fox preserves a neutral stand. The verve with which he portrays the fluctuations of the bitterly contested struggle is that of the artist rather than the partizan.

In the last chapter of this exquisite story, "Chad" and "Jack" set out again. "He was starting his life over afresh, with his old capital, a strong body and a stout heart. In his breast still burned the spirit that had led his race to the land, had wrenched it from savage and king,

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had made it the high temple for the worship of freemen—the Kingdom come for the oppressed of the earth—and, himself the unconscious shepherd of that Spirit, he was going to help carry its ideals across a continent to another sea and on—who knows—to the gates of the rising sun." This is almost the sole touch of "fine writing" into which Mr. Fox is betrayed. There is a sense of "curtain" to his phrasing here.

"The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" is a book one loves to praise. It touches the heart by its human feeling, it elevates the soul by its clean ideals, it gratifies good taste by its artistic blend of nature and art.

A GRAND DAME ON GREAT EVENTS.

LETTERS OF A DIPLOMAT'S WIFE. By Mary King Waddington. Cloth, 5½ x 8½ in., 401 pp. Price, $2.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

ON the face of it, this volume arouses interest before a page is turned. Memoirs, letters, diaries, genuine autobiographies, have an appealing force because they strike the personal note. Human nature, at least as it is phased to-day, has a keen curiosity, almost puerile in character, as to the inner wheels of personality. Were Mary Jane, the housemaid, and Thomas, the coachman, to lay bare their heart-beats so that their views of life, their hopes, fears, ambitions, pleasures, lay utterly exposed to the public, they would find an audience.

MARY KING WADDINGTON.

When, therefore, a "Woman of the World," high in place, of gentle breeding, chronicles her association with historic events, notable chiefly for the social glamour with which they are invested, she is sure of an eager *clientèle*. Possibly, there is a vein of snobbishness in the avidity to learn something of the "local color" of the environment and quasi domestic life of crowned heads and a nation's greatest personages.

This is what one gets in these letters of Madame Waddington, which in their impersonality are reflective rather than reflecting, for deductions, abstract sentiments or principles expressed under stimulus of touch with these high functions, are lacking. There are scant humor, small vivacity, and only evanescent and shallow gleams of personality in these admirably composed letters which the lady wrote to her sisters, Mrs. Eugene Schuyler, Miss Henrietta L. King, and to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Cornelius L. King. Fifty out of the seventy-seven were addressed to Miss Henrietta L. King, twenty-one to Mrs. Schuyler, and six to Mrs. King. But her sister Henrietta would seem, from the letters, to have been in closer relations to Madame Waddington's home-life in Paris.

Madame Waddington is the daughter of Charles King, president of Columbia College, in New York, from 1849 to 1864. Her grandfather, Rufus King, was the second Minister sent to England by the United States after the adoption of the Constitution. Miss Mary Alsop King was educated in this country, but in 1871, after her father's death, went to France with her mother and sisters, and took up residence there. Three years later she was married to M. William Henry Waddington, whose grandfather, an Englishman, became a naturalized Frenchman. M. Waddington received the greater part of his schooling in England, at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had the distinction of rowing in the 'Varsity eight in the boat-race of 1849. He was appointed Ambassador-Extraordinary to represent France at the coronation of the Czar, at Moscow, May 27, 1883, from which he returned to Paris on July 5 following. December of the same year saw the Waddingtons *installés* at the French Embassy, Albert Gate, Hyde Park, London, where they remained for ten years. M. Waddington died the year after he was withdrawn from London as French Ambassador, and the letters are interrupted from 1893 to 1897; then four more are given.

These four show, however, that Madame Waddington had not severed her relations with the *grand monde*, for she lunched with the Empress Frederick at Cronberg, whom she found "thinner and paler, perhaps, but not ill—always the same charming manner and always her sad eyes." When the time came for the widow of the diplomat to take her leave, the widow of the Emperor "came up to say good-by. She supposed I was going to France, where I would find my boy. 'You are very fortunate to have him still with you; it gives such an interest to your life.' She kissed me, and then said sadly: '*My* task is done—I am quite alone.' I watched her go out of the room, across the hall, and up the great staircase, with her long black dress trailing behind, alone—as she said. . . . Her real life is over, and she is as far away from Germany and the throbbing pulse of the nation as if she were a cloistered nun."

The next letter, three years later, is dated at "Cowes." Mrs. Waddington went to Osborne and wrote herself down, leaving a card for the Duchess of Roxburghe, who was in waiting. She has a pleasant audience with Victoria, visits the Prince and Princess of Wales on the royal yacht, and also calls on the Empress Eugénie, who was at Cowes in her yacht, the *Thistle*. She has the pleasure also of arranging with Mrs. Robert Goelet for an informal call from the Prince and Princess of Wales, as the Prince was full of admiration for this American lady's superb steam yacht, the *Nahma*. So one may feel that the personality of the woman had force as well as the prestige of the ambassadress, since she was so graciously treated by royalty when she was no longer of official importance.

The gossipy character of the letters, with the frequent personal characterizations, make them very entertaining reading, and one wishes there were more American women holding high places abroad who would do likewise.

PLEASURE IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

HOW PARIS AMUSES ITSELF. By F. Berkeley Smith. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 334 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

IN this book, the son of F. Hopkinson Smith, who like his versatile father handles with equal ease the pen or the brush, sets forth the various ways and the different places in which the gay world of Paris seeks diversion. The throng of strangers in that "City of Light" naturally betake themselves to the same localities, and Mr. Smith's book will prove more agreeable reading than Baedeker while supplying as much information of the kind that is desired.

In his introduction, the author, as if to prove that the dazzling movement of Paris has not blinded him to the quality of its entertainment, says that the small boy who loves to creep under the circus-tent will, when grown up, if the same disposition survives in him, find Paris a city after his own heart. It takes a Frenchman, a Parisian, to savor the pleasures of that city fully. To the visitor, there is a certain puerility, a superficial show of gaiety in it all, with the real enjoyment rather lacking.

Mr. Smith deals mainly with the dining-places and the theaters. He shows the Champs-Élysées with its charming radiance, the scrubby quarter of Montmartre; he takes you to the Théâter Français and the Folies Bergère, to Maxime's, or Marguey's, or the swell restaurants in the Bois de Boulogne, such as the Pavillon d'Armenonville, the Café de Madrid, the Pavillon Chinois.

The two most famous restaurants in Paris have closed their doors: the Maison Dorée and the Café Bignon. They were the ones affected by the gourmets of an earlier generation, and now, like their habitues of the educated palate, they are dead.

One thing about some of the swellest restaurants is that no prices figure on the bill-of-fare. The assumption is that they cater to those who are fastidious as to viands and totally indifferent as to the expense. One evil of this system is that the "bill" is varied according to the patron. The passing American is charged twice as much as the Parisian patron.

F. BERKELEY SMITH.

Mr. Smith shows that he has the story-telling gift of his father in two or three episodes, which are delightfully narrated, such as the thoroughly French history of "La Goulue," once the most abandoned of the can-can dancers, with luxuries galore, who graduated into a lion-tamer, and carted about her little show to the *fêtes foraines*. A remark of this lady's is well worthy quotation and reflection. "I am a good girl with a good heart," she cried, looking me straight in the eye. "It was the life that was bad, not I." Alas! most of the *filles* are bad girls with bad hearts, and the life is rottenly bad with its feverish rush and interest in the pleasures of the sense only. Mr. Smith shows that also.

His boat trip on the Seine to Rouen is a graceful and placid chapter. One learns from this that the French are passionately fond of fishing—the real kind, with hook and line, and little *goujons* as the prey. For one who knows not Paris, the book will supply a good idea of it and its lures. Those who do know it will perceive that Mr. Smith also does. It is a sprightly and interesting volume, and the illustrations are numerous and good.

IN the preface to a new English edition of Count Leo Tolstoy's works, now being issued, the translator of one of the volumes, Mr. Aylmer Maude, comments on the glaring inaccuracies to be found in some of the French versions of the great Russian's books; and with the average English and German translations he finds the case no better. In illustration he tells how a German translator handled the inscription to "Anna Karénina,"—"Vengence is mine: I will repay." "That inscription," says Mr. Maude, "was written by Tolstoy in the ecclesiastical Slavonic used by the Russian Church. Having an inkling of the first word, and misled by the sound of the Slavonic *Az* (which means *I*), the translator produced the ingenious rendering—'Revenge is sweet; I play the *ace*.'"

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SYSTEM *the* Fulcrum

An ounce of effort here will produce a pound of result yonder if you have system for a fulcrum. Adopt a useful idea—system will multiply its usefulness. Start a new economy—system will increase its savings. This page describes some of the devices which are necessary to the successful business man who needs to use system as a fulcrum. Read this page carefully.

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There was a time when any old chair would do for the office. Business and comfort were not partners. But times have changed, and ideas of business comfort have changed with them. MCCLOUD'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY ADJUSTABLE SPRING BACK CHAIRS have been important factors in the improvement. They give complete back rest while at work, thereby enabling the man at the desk or woman at the typewriter to accomplish more work with greater comfort. Catalog 14 describes the McCloud Chairs and shows the adjustment which fits the back.

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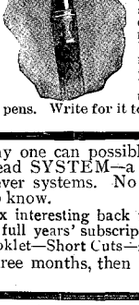

SOME business men are prejudiced against fountain pens. And that same prejudice has kept them from knowing how great a saving WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PENS would make in their office work. Continuous writing without dipping and blotting saves so much of a man's own time—and the time of his stenographers and clerks—that a pen pays for itself in a short time. But the fountain pen must be a "Waterman." Catalog 5 tells all about Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens, and of special pens. Write for it to-day.

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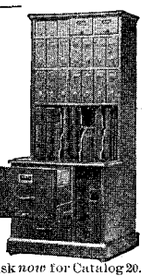

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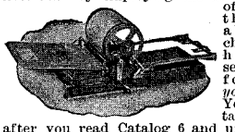

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[The following is an English version of one of the most popular songs of Norway, written by A. O. Vinjes. A Norwegian-American of Minnesota offered a prize of $50 for the best English translation of the poem, and the prize was awarded to P. O. Stromme for this version.]

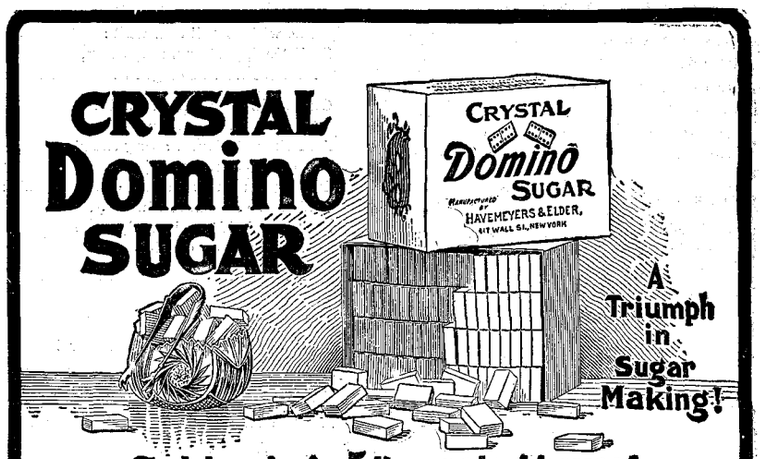
THE MEMORY OF OUR FATHERS.

That father had the strength to do
The exploits he has done,
His battles for the good and true,
The victories which he won,—
These give me strength my wars to wage,
And honest aims inspire.
It is a goodly heritage
To have a noble sire.

A better man was never seen
Beneath these mundane skies;
And, as his sword, his tongue was keen,
And tipped with counsels wise.
No adverse lot could cast him down
Or cause him to complain;
He smiled at fickle Fortune's frown
And laughed at wounds and pain.

He taught the Frenchman chivalry,
And set his soul on fire;
The Englishman, to love the sea
And wake the tuneful lyre.
A captain he in days of yore,
Who led in every land;
From Scotland to Messina's shore
His sons assumed command.

My father died, as die we must,
And left to us a hoard;
Which, tho we trod it in the dust,
In part may be restored.



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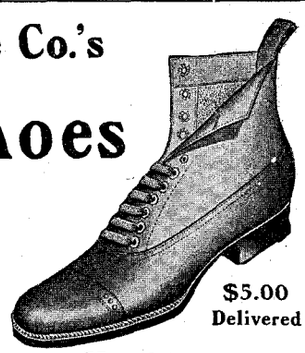

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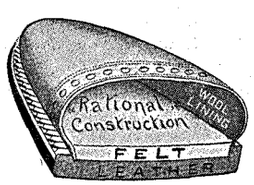

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At times I grope as in a dream,
The while I toil and wait:
So little I, perhaps, may seem,
Because he was so great.

Our fields are fertile as before,
Our slopes are green to-day;
And there is found along the shore
No ice to bar our way.
Our mountain peaks still cleave the air:
We have the same blue sky,
And, as of old, we bravely dare
Press on to do or die.

PERSONALS.

Weight by Fish Scales.—Senator Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, recently went on a fishing expedition in Maine, and had for his guide a half-breed named Anance. During his stay, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a politician from Boston happened to catch a togue, or "laker" trout, which weighed thirty-two pounds. Thereupon the Senator offered his guide a large sum of money if he could find a togue that could equal or excel that taken by the Boston man.

"Pennsylvania is a bigger State than Massachusetts," said the Senator, "and if a Boston ward politician can take a 'laker' weighing thirty-two pounds, a Pennsylvania Senator ought to be able to pull in a fifty-pounder, at least.

Anance replied with his inimitable 'Oui, monsieur,' and applied himself to the task with diligence. Both men went out early and angled late for three days without securing a fish above ten pounds. After this they took two canoes, the Senator occupying one and the guide the other. When they met at sundown to paddle back to the hotel the Senator was disgusted with his luck, and asked the guide how he had fared.

"Ver' good," replied Anance. "Ah'm bin geet ze togue so mooch beeg," stretching his hands apart to measure the distance between head and tail. 'Heen bin weigh so mooch ez ze feefty poun'. Ah'm bin know, but heem bin geet erway ze tam. Ah'm was bin goin' pull heem in."

"How do you know, you rascal, how much he weighed if he got away before you landed him?"

"Ah'm bin see heem weight by de scales w'at bin on heem tail," replied the half-breed, and held out his hand for the reward.

Lost: a Scientist.—More evidence of the many attainments of the President is shown in an incident which occurred during his recent Western trip. It was generally understood that during this trip Mr. Roosevelt was to abstain from the temptation to go hunting. No deer or bear or birds fell before him, but according to *The Saturday Evening Post*, it is now learned that a tiny mouse was captured by the President. Says *The Post*:

He killed the mouse in the interest of science, as the species is uncommon. The President dexterously stuffed it himself, for he is skilled in taxidermy. He forwarded it personally to one of

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the small government museums in Washington, where it is highly treasured.

In securing the mouse and preparing it for presentation to the museum the President was manifestly not seeking to publish his love for zoological study, for the naturalists in charge are very much preoccupied with their researches and took no thought of making the matter public. In fact it would not have been learned had not a visiting taxidermist discovered the specimen and asked questions concerning it.

It is interesting to hear scientific men speak of the President. They look upon him as a fellow student. When he was a Civil Service Commissioner he frequently visited the technical libraries of the Capital, where he devoted much of his leisure time to scientific studies. His questions, in securing the assistance of experts in charge, convinced them of his great range of knowledge in natural history.

"Had Mr. Roosevelt not gone in for statesmanship he would doubtless have developed into an eminent scientist," said a zoologist in Washington. "In these matters the President is far more than a mere hunter. His definite knowledge of the habits of insects, birds, and mammals is extensive, and those of us who have had the pleasure of outings with him have found him a delightful and instructive companion."

In sending the mouse to Washington the President displayed his knowledge of zoology, for without such information he would not have known its exceptional interest.

The New Governor of the Philippines.—One of the names most prominently before the public at the present day is that of Gen. Luke E. Wright, recently appointed governor of the Philippines. The following paragraphs, taken from an article written by *John L. Taylor* in the El Paso *News* (Texas), show the character of Mr. Wright as indicated in the Memphis yellow-fever epidemics of 1878–79.

That the people of Memphis have cause to revere General Wright and rejoice over any good fortune that may come to him is due to the fact that he proved himself to be a man during the yellow-fever epidemics which swept that city in 1878–79 and killed tens of thousands. It was during those times which tried men's souls that he showed what stuff he was made of. He did not run away, as did physicians, ordinary citizens, and nearly all ministers, except Catholic priests, but stayed at home and fought the yellow death.

He was a member of what was called the "Howard Association"—which was composed of men banded together and pledged to face the calamity that confronted them and risk their lives to alleviate the suffering of the masses and preserve order in a city devastated by one of the most terrible epidemics of modern times. At that day, when Memphis was devastated and silent, when the greatest noise was that made by the carts at midnight rumbling over the stones en route to cemeteries with their high-piled burdens of unknown dead, General Wright stayed at his post and braved death for humanity's sake. Dozens of his associates died while remaining steadfast. It was necessary that some one should remain. The populace was scattered to the four winds, and thieves, ghouls, and burglars ran rampant through the town. Those who had been trapped by the quarantine lines knew that almost certain death awaited them, and all the veneering of civilization was thrown off. Men became brutes and in their desperation committed all manner of crimes.

General Wright and his colleagues succored the sick and suppressed crime by radical means. Ghouls and pillagers were dealt with in a manner similar to that in vogue after the Galveston disaster, and order was preserved at the point of the bayonet.

It was during the awful s ummer of 1878 that I first saw General Wright. I have never forgotten his face. The yellow death had swept out of existence entire families in the neighborhood where I lived. I was a child. Playmates and associates

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— Pope.

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had died and been carted away. Next door to me the son of Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, had breathed his last. One day after, my little brother was stricken At the end of three days he expired. One week later the disease fastened upon me, then but a lad of eight. In the dimness of the silent room and the whirling dizziness of eyes burning with fever I remember that a man came into the house. He sat beside the bed and felt my pulse.

They told me it was General Wright of the relief committee. He was facing death, but was as cool and deliberate as the soldier who goes into battle expecting to die and unmindful of his fate. He spoke a few words to me and the attendants, laid his hand upon my scorching brow, turned aside, wrote an order for medicines and supplies from the relief station, and went out.

Beyond the open doorway an August sun was blazing with unusual ferocity in a cloudless sky. There was a hush everywhere. No laborers were in the fields and the wheels of commerce were still. Only the graveyards exhibited signs of activity. The dead and the dying were on every hand. Gen. Luke E. Wright walked among these, looking death in the eye as calmly as he occupies his position to-day as governor of the Philippine Islands.

The Missing Potts.—John D. Rockefeller had for some months an expert greenhouse superintendent named Potts, who knew a good deal about greenhouse management. A recent visitor at the Rockefeller house missed Potts, and inquired for him. Then, according to *The Saturday Evening Post*, this conversation took place:

"Oh, Potts," said Mr. Rockefeller. "Yes, he knew more about greenhouse plants than any man I ever saw."

"But where is he?"

"Well, he's gone. It was wonderful, his knowledge of plants."

"You must have hated to part with him."

"Yes, I did. But it had to be. You see, he kept coming later and later every day and going home earlier and earlier."

"Well, a man of his ability might have been worth retaining even on short hours."

"Perhaps, perhaps. First he came and stayed eight hours, then six, then four; then he got down to two."

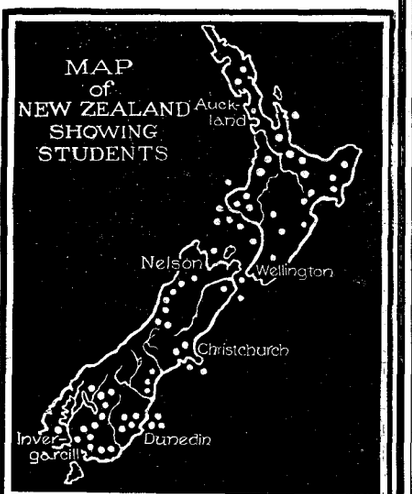
"But two hours of such a man's time was worth having."

"Yes, yes," answered Mr. Rockefeller slowly. "Of course. I hope I appreciated Potts. I didn't object to two hours' service. But, he got so he didn't come at all—just sent his card; then I dispensed with him."

Hogg as a Practical Joker. — Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, has the reputation of liking to play a practical joke every time he gets a chance. The last time he was in New York City, says the New York *Times*, the joke he tried to perpetrate was turned back on him in fine style:

It happened that he wanted a shoe-shine. The bootblack, a small-sized Italian, began to chatter at him after he had taken his seat in the high chair. Not being in a conversational frame of

The Sun Never Sets on the Students of the American School of Correspondence



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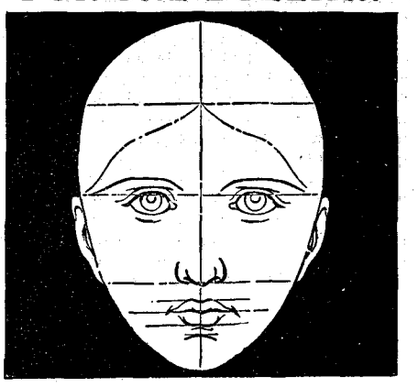

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mind, the portly governor thought it would be a good plan to feign that he was deaf and dumb. So he responded by signs to everything the bootblack said.

This proceeding naturally caused the desired silence on the part of the Italian and the governor was wrapped in his own thoughts, when suddenly a little newsboy ran up and asked him if he wanted a paper. Before he could reply the bootblack turned to the boy and said:

"You nota talka to him. He deaf."

The newsboy looked him over, says the governor, and then remarked in a loud voice:

"Well, say, he's a fat old hog, ain't he?"

The governor, who weighs 300 pounds or more, relishes telling the story, but he adds feelingly that he kept up his bluff after hearing the brutal comment of the newsboy.

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"No. What's the use? Jest as soon as I got one of them trained so's she could help me some man would come along an' marry her. An' men are havin't it too easy these days anyhow."—*Chicago Post.*

Cure for a Homely Hat.—FLOORWALKER: "I'm very sorry, madam, but I can't exchange this hat for you."

MRS. SMITHSON: "But my husband doesn't like it."

FLOORWALKER: "Then I'd advise you to get a divorce."—*Syracuse Herald.*

Fond of Fancy Work.—"Does your wife do much fancy work?"

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A Poor Bargain.—"Old Hammerson says this horse he wants to sell me is sound, gentle, and kind, and won't kick."

"I'd be suspicious of him if I were you, old man."

"Why?"

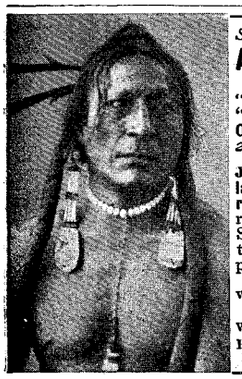
"Well, you know I married his daughter."—*Life.*

A Promising Pupil.—FOND MOTHER (who is sure the visitor would like to hear her infant prodigy on the violin): "Johnnie is so far advanced that now we can almost tell whether he is tuning or playing."—*Punch.*

Has Enough.—"I should think you would be ambitious for political distinction."

"No," answered Mr. Cumrox, "I don't care for it. My daughter has studied painting and her pictures of me are funny enough without calling in the aid of any professional cartoonist."—*Washington Star.*

Time to Go.—"Claribel," called out the old gentleman, in a loud, rasping, and emphatic voice, from the head of the staircase at 11.30 P.M., "you tell that long-haired, sallow-faced, spider-legged



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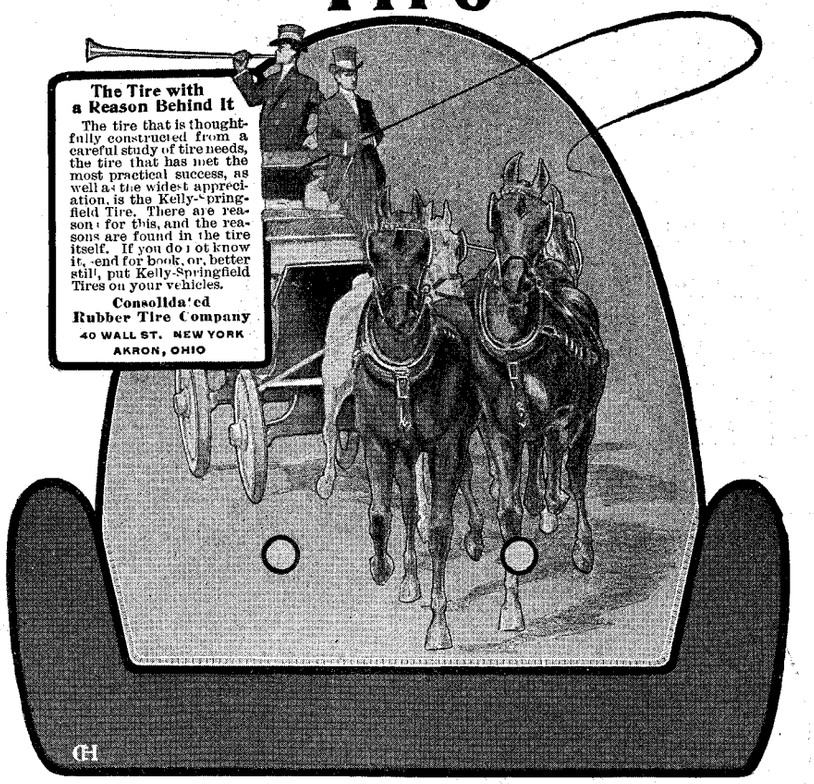

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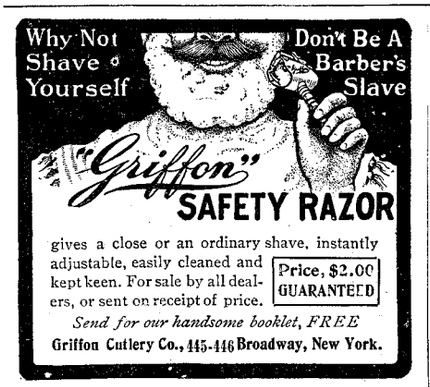

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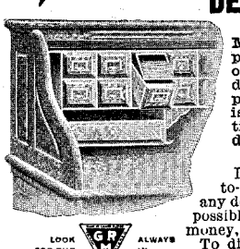

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feller in the parlor there to take his hat and walk off; and if ever he comes here again I'll kick him right through his necktie."

"Alfred," murmured the young woman, pensively, "something seems to tell me we'd better part."—*Tit-Bits.*

Science and Matrimony.—HE (the accepted one, enthusiastically discussing their projects for the future): "I think it would be a splendid idea, when we marry, to have the kitchen fitted with a radium cooking-range!"

THE BETROTHED (who doesn't believe in long engagements, very sweetly): "Er—ye-es, darling, but if radium does not come into use—say, in one month's time from to-day, we won't wait for it, dear, will we?"—*Punch.*

Oklahoma Humor.—A book-agent took refuge under a haystack during a thunder-storm and the lightning struck him on the cheek, glanced off, and killed a mule a hundred yards away.

We know a young man who attends church regularly and clasps his hands so tight during prayer that he can't get them open when the contribution-box comes around.

"How much do you charge for weighing hogs?" asked a gentleman of our hog buyer, Walker Moore. "Oh, just get on; I will weigh you for nothing," was the bland reply.

A young girl named Mary Ann Aldridge had occasion to send a note to a gentleman and put two r's in her first name in the signature thus: Marry Ann Aldridge. The man was a bachelor and accepted the proposal at once.—*Chronicle*, Weatherford, Okla.

Editorial Regrets.—A country editor, who evidently has troubles of his own, is having heart-to-heart talks with his delinquent subscribers. The following is one of the latest:

"Good morning. Have you paid your subscription this year? Perhaps you owe for last year, or several years. Now, you understand we don't need money; we have millions—to get. But it is really an imposition to let people go on carrying our money when we are strong and healthy and so abundantly able to bear the burden ourselves. For this reason we ask anybody who has any of our money in his possession to leave it at the office or send it by post, freight train, express, or any other way, just so it gets here. Silver and gold are heavy, and it would be a matter of life-long regret if anybody should get bow-legged carrying it about for us."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Dream of Conquest.—"Every once in a while I see," remarked Mr. Subbubs, "the papers discuss the prospects of a war with Germany."

"Then our army would have to go over there and capture a lot of prisoners, wouldn't it?" said Mrs. Subbubs. "Oh, wouldn't it be fine to capture a lot of German women."

"What are you talking about?"

"I was just thinking they might be brought over here and made to act as cooks."—*Philadelphia Press.*

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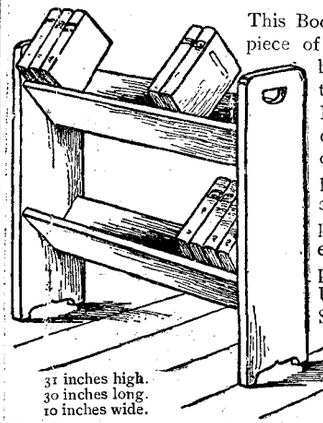

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Didn't Stand for It.—BINKS: "I hear that Jawkins called you a fool at the club the other night. How could you stand that?"

JINKS: "I didn't stand it."

BINKS: "That's right. I suppose you made him apologize?"

JINKS: "Er—well—the fact is, when he called me a fool I called him another, and immediately I found myself sitting on the floor. So nobody can say that I stood it."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Putting the Brake On.—WIFE (at breakfast): "I want to do some shopping to-day, dear, if the weather is favorable. What is the forecast?"

HUSBAND (consulting his paper): "Rain, hail, thunder, and lightning."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Too Strenuous.—"If I give you a dime you will run straight to some saloon." "Not me." "Will you promise?" "Yes'm, I never run."—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Other Worlds to Conquer.—ROSE: "I think, Clarence, we had better move to another hotel."

CLARENCE: "Why, Rose, we are delightfully situated."

ROSE: "I know, Clarence; but the people here have seen all my silk waists."—*Town and Country*

Not Located.—Telephone mistakes may have their serious sides. A man who wanted to communicate with another named Jones looked in the directory and then called up a number. Presently came through the receiver a soft feminine "Halloa," and he asked: "Who is that?"

"This is Mrs. Jones."

"Have you any idea where your husband is?"

He couldn't understand why she "rang off" so sharply, until he looked in the book again and discovered that he had called up the residence of a widow!—*Tit-Bits* (London).

At the Races.—MISS NAUTICAL (in back of crowd on excursion-boat): "I think her jib ought to be taken in."

MRS. MURPHY (in front): "I've paid $5 to see this race, and I'll put my jib where I please."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Coming Events.

October 13-15.—Convention of the National Life Underwriters' Association, at Baltimore.

Convention of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, at Pittsburg.

October 13-16.—Convention of the American Board of Foreign Missions, at Manchester, N. H.

October 14-15.—Convention of the Civic Federation, at Chicago.

October 16-22.—International Convention of Christian Churches, at Detroit, Mich.

October 20-22.—Convention of the Municipal Improvement Society, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Convention of the Hospital Superintendents' Association of the United States and Canada, at Cincinnati, O.

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Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

September 21.—One thousand Turks are killed in a battle with the insurgents at Melink. Many of the villages in the district of Melink are in flames.

September 22.—It is reported that the Porte is ready to institute reforms in Macedonia, and that the proposals made by Bulgaria have been accepted in principle by the Turkish Government.

September 24.—The situation in Macedonia is reported quiet. Russia issues a note of warning to Turkey and Bulgaria reiterating that no Power will aid either in the event of opposition to the Austro-Russian reform scheme.

September 25.—The Sultan names a mixed commission to carry out reforms in Macedonia; Hilmi Pasha is appointed president. Premier Balfour declares that the best hope for Macedonia is in the continued cooperation of Austria and Russia and gives reasons why Great Britain is not taking an active part in the settlement of the Macedonian troubles.

September 27.—A document, stolen from Hilmi Pasha, corroborates the revolutionary statistics regarding the destruction wrought by the Turks in Macedonia. The document gives the total number of villages destroyed in Monastir vilayet as 93. Orders are issued for the mobilization of 64 Turkish battalions.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 21.—Attorney-General Finlay continues his speech before the Alaskan Boundary Commission, attempting to prove that the Alaskan inlets should be considered territorial waters.

A speed of 114 miles an hour is made on the Zosson electric line near Berlin.

September 22.—Interest in the Irish Land bill is revived in London over the report that many evicted tenants now living in the United States are making inquiries regarding the possibility of reacquiring their former holdings.

Socialist Deputy Briand, who was entrusted with the preparation of a bill for the separation of church and state in France, completes his task.

September 23.—David T. Watson, of Pittsburg, opens the argument for the United States in the Alaskan Boundary case.

King Edward is taking an active hand in filling the vacancies in the British Cabinet.

The International Peace Congress at Rouen condemns the hostile acts of Germany and Great Britain during the Venezuelan incident, and praises the United States for its intervention.

Further details regarding the Antisemitic riots at Gomel, Russia, on September 14,

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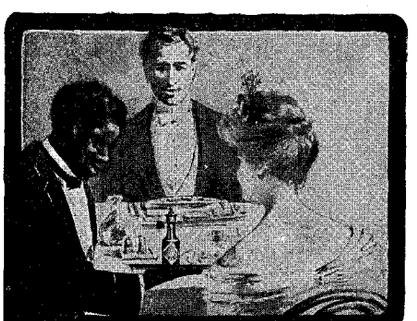

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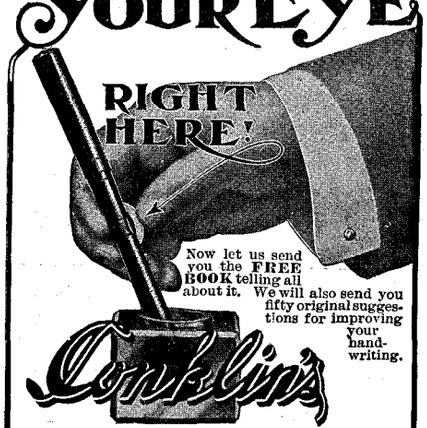

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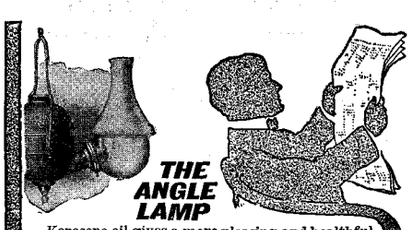

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show that troops protected the Russian rioters, who sacked the houses of helpless Jews; so far as known ten Jews were killed and over fifty wounded.

September 24.—London's demand for American fruit is unprecedented, owing to failure of the English crop.

It is reported that Austria fears a revolution of the Kossuthists.

September 25.—The Sultan of Morocco orders all foreigners except the consuls to leave Fez.

September 26.—Great pressure is being brought to bear on Lord Milner to induce him to take the Colonial Secretaryship.

The Czar appoints M. de Martens as the third arbitrator in the claims of the allied Powers against Venezuela.

September 27.—The plague and cholera are reported at Pei-Tang.

Domestic.

THE POSTAL SCANDALS.

September 22.—A hearing in the case of Senator George E. Green, who was indicted on charges of complicity in the postal frauds, begins in Binghamton, N. Y.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 21.—The convention of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers begins in Kansas City; there is a fight over the admission of "Sam" Parks as a delegate.

United States Senator Reed Smoot is re-elected an apostle of the Mormon Church.

September 22.—The time set for the exchange of ratifications of the canal treaty with Colombia expires, and the treaty is dead.

Curtis Jett is found guilty and sentenced to death by a jury at Cynthiana, Ky., for the murder of Town Marshal Cockrill on July 21, 1902.

The Farmers' National Congress assembles in Niagara Falls.

September 23.—The case of W. A. Miller comes up before the American Federation of Labor, but action on it is postponed.

Efforts are being made in Philadelphia to reorganize the Consolidated Lake Superior Company.

Secretary Shaw will renew the refunding operations, to the extent of $20,000,000, due to the scarcity of 2-per-cent. bonds, both for circulation and for government deposits.

Mayor Low, of New York, is renominated by the Fusionists by acclamation; Thomas A. Fulton, secretary of the Citizens Union of New York, resigns.

September 24.—The Knights of Labor refuse to join in the labor movement in the Miller case, declaring it to be a political job.

September 25.—Attorney-General Knox decides that the Island of Guam is not under the Constitution.

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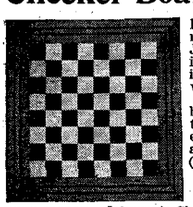

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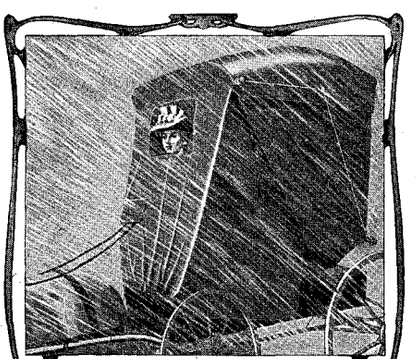

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The State of Minnesota files its petition for an appeal in the Northern Securities Company.

"Sam" Parks splits the convention of the Ironworkers' in Kansas City, obtains control and disbars a delegate opposed to him.

September 26.—The Republican campaign in Iowa is opened with a speech by Governor Cummins at Des Moines, in which he expresses his views on the tariff question.

Leading negroes of Washington issue a statement of their views on the race question, blaming politicians for prejudice, and denying the desire for social equality with the whites.

September 27.—It is announced that the President will not confer with anybody on the Miller case, and that he will keep the position already taken in the case.

Delegates representing about 10,000 men decide to withdraw from the ironworkers' convention in the event of the continued supremacy of "Sam" Parks.

CHESS.

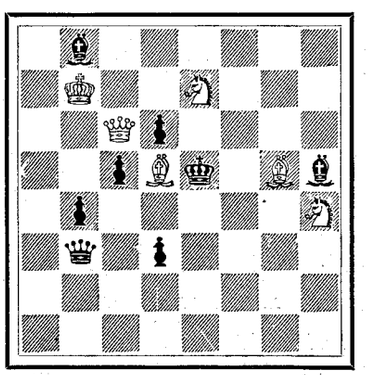
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 867.

By J. SKALIK.

First Prize Theme B., *Armeeblatt* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



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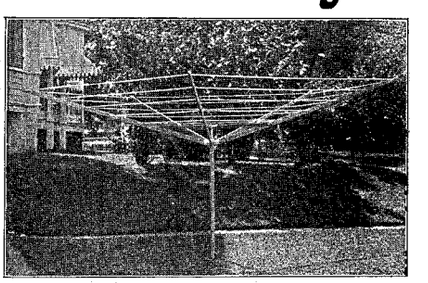

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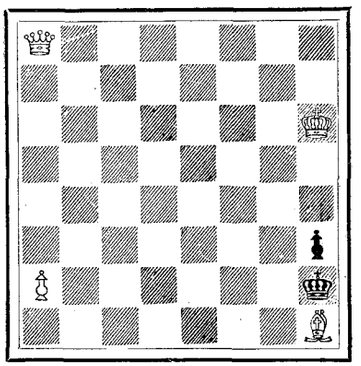
Problem 868.

By SALVIOLI.

Black—Two Pieces.



White—Four Pieces.

Q 7; 8; 7 K; 8; 8; 7 p; P 6 k; 7 B.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 861. Author's Key: B—B 5.

Cooked by Q—Kt 6 ch, and P—K 8 (Kt).

No. 862. Author's Key: B—B 3.

Mr. Barth informs us that he overlooked the very clever "cook," B—Kt 2. He remedies this by black Ps on K Kt 4 and 5, and black Q on K R 4. Several solvers declare that 1 B—B 3 is stopped by R—Q 5. F. S. F., sends the following:

1. B—B 3 / R—Q 5 2. B x B / R—B 5 3. R—K 2, mate

Nelson's 2-er (Place P on Q B 6): Key-move: Q—Q Kt sq.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia.

861: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Z. G, Detroit; "Veritas," Poughkeepsie; Dr. J. L. Cardoza, Brooklyn; J. M. W., Blanchester, O.; L. H. Jokisch, Bluff Springs, Ill.; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.

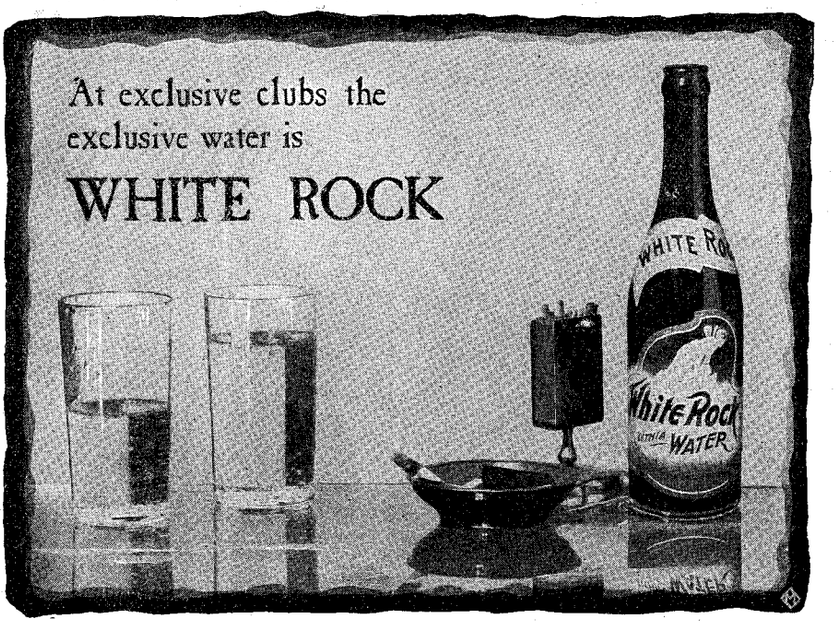
In addition to those reported, Dr. J. L. C. got 857 and 859; Dr. A. F. Fuchs, Loyal, Wis, 856.

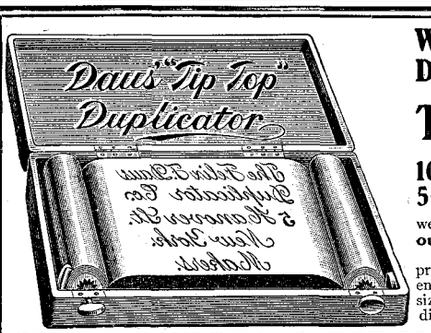
An American Masters' Tournament.

Information has been received that the next International Masters' Tournament will be held at Cambridge Spring, Pa., in April, 1904.

The tournament is to be of one round, open to sixteen players of the first rank—eight of these Europeans and as many more Americans. The first prize has been fixed at at least $1,000, and the second $600. There will be about $1,500 more to be divided among the other players.

The foreign players invited are Dr. E. Lasker, the World's Champion; Dr. S. Tarrasch, Champion of Germany; M. I. Tschigorin, Champion of Russia; D. Janowski, Champion of France; G. Maroczy, Champion of Hungary; C. Schlechter,





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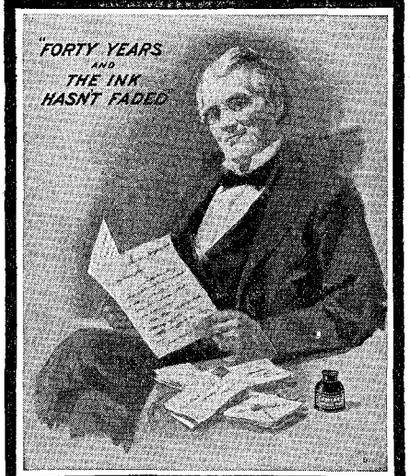

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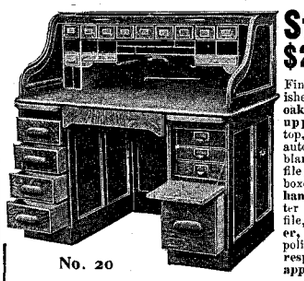

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Champion of Austria, and Amos Burn and R. Teichmann of England.

The following seven Americans will probably play: H. N. Pillsbury, the United States Champion; J. W. Showalter, S. Lipschuetz, F. J. Marshall, W. E. Napier, J. F. Barry, and A. B. Hodges. For the remaining place there are such well-known experts as Max Judd, E. Kemeny, C. S., Howell, J. Finn, S. P. Johnston, L. Uedemann, Herman Voigt, and S. Warren Bampton.

The Western Championship

In the recent tournament of the Western Chess-Association, Max Judd, S. P. Johnson, and L. Uedemann tied for first place with 14½ won, 2½ lost. The following game shows how Uedemann caught Judd a-napping.

Ruy Lopez.

JUDD. *White.*	UEDEMANN. *Black.*	JUDD. *White.*	UEDEMANN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	20 B—K 2	B—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	21 B—B 3	Q—Q 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	22 P—Kt 3	B—Q 2
4 Castles	Kt x P	23 Kt—Q 3	B—Kt 2
5 R—K sq	Kt—Q 3	24 Q-K B sq	P—Q R 4
6 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	25 Kt—Kt 2	B x Kt
7 R x Kt ch	B—K 2	26 R x B	P—R 5
8 B—Q 3	Castles	27 P x P	R x P
9 Kt—B 3	B—B 3	28 Q—Kt sq	K—Kt 2
10 R—K 3	P—Q Kt 3	29 R—Kt 3	P—Q 5
11 P—Q Kt 3	R—K sq	30 P x P	Q x P ch
12 R—R 3	P—Kt 3	31 K—R sq	B—K 3
13 B—R 3	Kt—Kt 2	32 R—Q 3	R—Kt 5
14 Kt—Q 5	B—Kt 2	33 Q-K Kt sq	Q—K 4
15 R—Kt sq	P—Q B 3	34 Q—K 3	Q—R 8 ch
16 Kt—B 4	P—Q 4	35 K—Kt 2	B—R 6 ch
17 R—K 3	R x R	36 K x B	Q—B 8 ch
18 B P x R	Kt—B 4	Black mates in two moves.	
19 B x Kt	P x B		

The Lylle Gambit.

One of the newest things in Philadelphia Chess-circles is the Gambit played with great success by Mr. Lylle of the Mercantile Library Chess-club. The opening is not new, but the way it is played by Mr. Lylle is new. The following is a fine example of this opening and also of the beautiful play of the distinguished expert, S. Warren Bampton.

BAMPTON. *White.*	PRAHS. *Black.*	BAMPTON. *White.*	PRAHS. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 P—B 3	B—B 4
2 P—K B 4	P x P	13 Kt—Q 2	P—Q R 3 (k)
3 K Kt—B 3	P—K Kt 4	14 Kt—Kt 3	P—Q 3
4 B—B 4	P—Kt 5 (a)	15 Q—K 2	K Kt—B 3
5 BxP ch(b)	K x B	16 B—K 3	Kt x K P (l)
6 Kt—K 5 ch	K—K 3 (c)	17 B—Q 4	R—K sq
7 Q x P ch	K x Kt (d)	18 Q R—Kt sq	K—R 2
8 P—Q4ch(e)	K—Q 3 (f)	19 Castles	Kt—Kt 6 (m)
9 B x P ch(g)	K—B 3 (h)	20 Q—B 4	Kt x R
10 P—Q 5 ch	K—Kt 3	21 Kt x B	P x Kt (n)
11 P—Q Kt 4(i)	B x P ch	22 Mate in three.	

Comments by Reichhelm in The North American Philadelphia.

(a) We are now on the threshold of the Muzio, but we don't "Muze" worth a cent.

(b) Here's where the variation comes in which, in hitherto official language, is called the "sacrifice of the Bishop."

(c) K—K sq is safer play.

(d) Now the gambit of the two pieces is established.

(e) The new play. Greco gives 8 Q—B 5 ch, K—Q 3; 9 P—Q 4, B—Kt 2, etc., overlooking that K—B 3 is Black's best ninth move.

(f) If K x K P, Castles is best answer. If K x Q P Q—Q sq ch is the proper continuation.

(g) P—Q 5 is best, compelling Black to move K—B 4.

(h) Best resource.

(i) Fine little move, meaning check with Bishop, or opening Knight's file, according to play.

(k) To modestly slip King away from the cruel attack.

(l) B x B and then Q x B ch, P—Q B 4 is the move. The line of play adopted leads to a beautiful conclusion.

(m) Bang! It's supposed to do the trick for Black. So it does.

(n) Everything all serene now. Has a large majority, but the only thing that jarred him was that White now announced "mate in three moves." He first thought it was on the hot air principle, but a cold storage analysis revealed the mate, which is as pretty as a picture.

Notice what Mr. Blackburne says about Black's sixth move.

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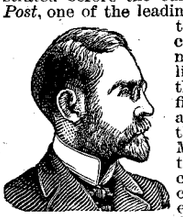

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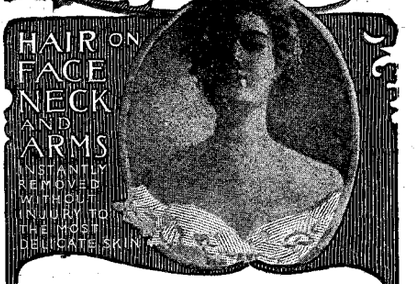

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